HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

August 7, 1965 Vol. XXV. No. 32

Human Events is published weekly by HUMAN EVENTS, INC., 410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003-Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. and other mailing offices. $12.50 per year

NEWSPAPER

Copyright 1965 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

Conservatives Can Defeat the 'Great Society'

The front page this week is dedicated to conservatives everywhere, but particularly to our loyal readers, some of whom are understandably downcast as they watch the "Great Society" win victory after victory in Congress.

There is every reason to be unhappy with President Johnson's radical legislative program: rent subsidies for middle-income families; Medicare for the elderly financed by a compulsory payroll tax that will exceed 7 per cent for many within a few years; a "voting rights" bill that is crudely political in focusing only on states that supported Sen. Goldwater; elimination of silver in some coins and the removal of the gold backing for Federal Reserve deposits; direct federal aid to local schools; repeal of the law allowing each state to decide for itself whether workers should be compelled to join labor unions; never-ending "subsidies" which bring the noose of federal control ever tighter around business, agriculture and education—all these measures and many more.

The Johnson revolution is truly staggering—and we don't attempt to minimize it. And the "Great Society" will be pushing other basic changes in the American way of life before even this session of Congress adjourns. Nevertheless, we see no reason for conservatives to toss in the towel and surrender this country to the liberals and their Socialistic schemes.

In fact, we at Human Events **would like to sound a boldly optimistic note: The Johnson revolution can be stopped—even reversed. It all depends on the activities of conservatives between now and the 1966 congressional elections. For those who ask, "What can I do?"** Human Events **will have many suggestions in forthcoming issues.**

Right now, however, we would like to point out that our loyal readers already have done much. While others have been hand-wringing about the evils of the "Great Society," *Human Events* and its subscribers can be proud of having helped achieve several significant victories against the Johnson juggernaut.

• *Human Events* readers, for example, played a leading role in the election of South Carolina's Albert Watson to the House of Representatives on June 15. (Watson had earlier won his seat as a Democrat but resigned to win it back as a Republican.) Our April 10 issue featured the Watson story on the front page. As a result of this article, *Human Events* readers in South Carolina formed Albert Watson clubs and subscribers around the country poured more than $12,000 into his campaign—and both efforts were important to the victory.

The Watson win, furthermore, was more than just an isolated case of the GOP picking up one seat in Congress. The victory not only dealt a stunning setback to liberal Democratic forces in Washington and South Carolina, but it noticeably revived the hopes of crestfallen conservative warriors who were surprised to learn that conservative Republicanism, even without Goldwater, was very much alive in Dixie. The Watson race also proved a big boost for South Carolina's Sen. Strom Thurmond, who laid his prestige on the line for Watson. And the victory may well have paved the way for a banner GOP year in South Carolina in 1966. For all this *Human Events* subscribers can take a large part of the credit.

• *Human Events* readers, some of them members of that excellent youth organization, Young Americans for Freedom, can also applaud themselves for having significantly slowed down the Administration's efforts to expand Western trade with Communist countries. Indeed, so effective have our readers been in campaigning against such trade that last week this publication was under rip-roaring attack from none other than the Senate's leading Red-trade pusher—the powerful chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.). What particularly stirred Fulbright's wrath was the role we and our readers, along with YAF, had played in collapsing the Firestone-Rumania deal. Under this deal, supported by the State Department, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. would have provided Communist Rumania with the secrets of producing a synthetic fiber nearly as good as natural rubber. With rubber a strategic material and with Rumania siding with the Soviets and the Chinese in an attempt to push America out of South Viet Nam, *Human Events* is not about to apologize to Sen. Fulbright for helping to bring to a halt this invidious venture.

YAF deserves the largest share of the credit for having started the storm of adverse public reaction against Firestone which finally caused it to cancel its plans (see *Human Events*, May 8). But members of the Philadelphia YAF chapter, which initiated the campaign to halt the deal, kindly told us that it was a *Human Events* story that inspired their campaign. "After reading in *Human Events* about the Firestone Rubber Company's plan to build a synthetic rubber plant in Communist Rumania," Philadelphia YAF treasurer David K. Walter wrote us a few months ago, "the Philadelphia County Chapter of Young Americans for Freedom launched a drive to force Firestone to reconsider and withdraw these plans." Much of the material YAF distributed came from articles printed in *Human Events* and many *Human Events* readers participated in the boycott of Firestone which hastened that firm's decision to end negotiations with Rumania.

As in the Watson victory, the victory over Firestone had a good side effect: A number of firms, eager for trade behind the Iron Curtain but impressed with the campaign against Firestone, have, temporarily at least, given up plans to do business with the enemy.

In addition to posting these victories, Human Events **readers have helped win some less-celebrated battles, including one in which the Chamber of Commerce was persuaded to reverse its endorsement of repeal of the Connally Amendment.**

And our readers have had much success on the local level in preventing participation in various "free federal money" programs. The activities of conservatives in Baltimore County, Md., provide a good example. Last year a group headed by Mrs. Dessa Leister—a *Human Events* subscriber—successfully campaigned to kill county participation in federal urban renewal projects. Much *Human Events* material was distributed or used as the basis for handbills. And just last week another group led by Mrs. Leister filed enough petition signatures to suspend county activities under the federal "War on Poverty" program pending the outcome of a November 1966 referendum. Similar successes against various federal programs have been achieved by conservatives in towns across the country.

To win two major skirmishes like Watson and Firestone, along with some minor ones, is not to win the war, but it does show what can be done even with the odds heavily against conservatives. The current goal should be to shorten these odds and the most obvious solution on the national level is to get more conservatives in Congress. Therefore, *Human Events* readers should already be planning for the 1966 congressional elections. It is not too early to be thinking about potential conservative candidates in your district. For it is in Congress that the march toward the "Great Society" must be halted.

Success is not so distant as it might appear. Even with the lop-sided Democratic majorities in both houses this year, an analysis of some of the crucial votes reveals that the "Great Society" could have been seriously slowed down with only a few more conservative-minded lawmakers.

• The rent subsidy scheme in the House, for instance, missed being killed by just four votes; in the Senate five votes made the difference.

• The passage of the 21-day rule, a device to by-pass the House Rules Committee, could have been defeated with a switch of 12 votes in the House.

• A motion to recommit the agriculture appropriations act to bar food shipments to Nasser and Sukarno lost by 21 votes; a switch of 11 would have meant a conservative victory.

• The Medicare scheme in the House could have been killed with a switch of 23 votes.

• And just last week, a switch of 10 votes would have killed passage of the right-to-work repeal bill in the House. (See page 4 for what you can now do about right-to-work in the Senate.)

Thus conservatives have no excuse for giving up the fight. If the people elect just a few more conservative lawmakers in 1966, Lyndon Johnson's steamroller can be ground to a halt.

And there is no reason to believe conservatives won't pick up some more seats. The Democratic party is highly vulnerable. With 71 freshman Democrats in Congress, most of them liberal and a large percentage of them winning only because they caught hold of LBJ's coattails, conservatives will be in an excellent position to recapture those seats they lost in 1964.

Conservatives, moreover, will not have the nuclear warfare and repeal of Social Security issues hung around their necks. In addition, the seeds planted by the "Great Society" will soon be bearing some bitter fruit which will not wash down easily with the electorate.

Hence, the readers of *Human Events*, indeed, conservatives everywhere, should begin thinking of ways to put conservatives in office. Now is not the time for despair, but hope and positive action.

This Week in Washi

Big Conservative Win

Lyndon Johnson is in the White House, the Americans for Democratic Action have a vice president and liberals outnumber conservatives in Congress by a good majority. But conservatives throughout the country have just scored a stunning upset victory over these liberal elements who have been pushing America into selling its technical know-how to Communist countries.

The victory came unexpectedly when Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, curtly announced on April 20 that it had "terminated negotiations for a contract to design and equip a synthetic rubber plant in Rumania." The action was startling, considering Rumania's strong desire to trade with Firestone and considering the State Department's active encouragement of the $40-million deal.

Firestone refused to amplify its short announcement in any way, but businessmen in the tire ... say they know one reason the company ... affair: an avalanche of ad-

Red Trade Opposition Grows

A clear-cut Administration drive to export vital ...chnical know-how of a military nature to the Soviet ...ommunists and their allies is ...w well under way.

Item: It has recently been ...orted that two American ...porations, Firestone and ...versal Oil Products, have ... to a preliminary agree- ... with the Rumanian gov- ...ent over the construction ... synthetic rubber plant ...atalytic petroleum crack- ...it in Rumania—all agreed to with active State ...ment encouragement. These are only two of a ... of strategic items the United States promised ...er the Bucharest regime in hush-hush confabs ...y.

...is an exact dupli... military import... all need rubber ...

A shortage ... II seriously ha... after synthetic ... manians the ... natural rubbe... access to a ... sential war m... present time.

Goodyea... plying the ... synthetic a... priced, Go... they wish ... Malaysia, ... countries. ... marketing ... the past ... economic ...

The Watson Victory

"A courageous South Carolinian has set the political scene for a 'profile in courage' chapter which may well give conservatives the post-election 'pick-me-up' they have been looking for. He is Albert Watson, who in 1962 was elected a freshman Democrat to Congress and this year resigned his seat in order to run as a Republican."

ALBERT WATSON

This was the lead paragraph in a *Human Events* front page article on April 10. Last week, Albert Watson, partly through the generous efforts of *Human Events* readers who poured in over $12,000 into his campaign, gave conservatives the booster shot they were looking for. He scored a smashing victory over his Democratic opponent, state representative Preston Callison, thereby giving Republicans throughout the southland real hope of a resurgence of Republicanism throughout Dixie.

The conservative congressman became ... publican elected to the ...

Human Events' reports on the Firestone deal and the Watson election.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Despite Scandals, Shriver Still Says Poverty War Is 'Going Great'

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Administration forces in the House of Representatives, on a squeaker vote of 155 to 150 on July 23, battered down Republican and conservative Democratic efforts to give state governors the unrestricted right to veto anti-poverty programs within their state boundaries. This was the original concept on which the anti-poverty program was sold to Congress and the public, but has now been hamstrung by giving Sargent Shriver, the anti-poverty czar, a veto power over the gubernatorial vetoes. (It was a teller vote, so there is no rollcall available.)

It was a demonstration of the whip-cracking power with which the Johnson Administration is able to steam-roller its programs and ideas through the Congress, and, in a sense, was an arbitrary white-wash of the rash of scandals, violence and worse that have broken out in the so-called job corps camps over the nation ever since they first began to be set up.

The anti-poverty program as a whole has been reeking with controversy from its outset, and there has been wide-

Sargent Shriver wants veto over governors on local poverty projects.

spread demand in both houses of Congress that Shriver, who is also head of the overseas Peace Corps, be forbidden to hold both jobs at the same time. The all-powerful and protective hand of the White House, however, has managed to squelch such efforts on each occasion.

The legislation under consideration in the House was the bill to continue the life of the Job Corps for another year, at a cost of $1.9 billion to the federal treasury. A studied effort has been made in the very brief hearings that have been held to gag any and all reports about the disorders, scandals, knifings, robberies and other crimes that have polka-dotted the dubious history of the Job Corps program to date. Shriver himself says the program is going great —those are his exact words—and that the accomplishments to date are far better than he had ever hoped for. Seemingly, that pronouncement from such an exalted appointive official is sacrosanct, and in effect, no one has been permitted to question his authority.

There is, of course, a degree of editorial latitude in Mr. Sargent Shriver's appraisal of what is "great" and what is not "great." But there are facts on the record that may be of interest to you.

• There has been an upheaval at the Job Corps camp near Redding, Calif., where local judges were sending convicts to the Job Corps camp for punishment despite a guarantee from the Shriver headquarters in Washington in advance, that no persons with criminal records would be assigned to the Redding operation.

• Over the country there have been removals of job camp directors and resignations by others in protest over what has been going on. In recent days there has been a particular furor over the project in St. Petersburg, Fla., where one woman walked out in indignation and charged that the job camp there for girls was being run like a plush country club, and the girls, instead of being taught any skills or trades as they were supposed to be, were mostly out on the town, or instructed to play softball to pass their time away. That is a story all in itself, but the gist of it all is that the girls even have maids to make up their beds and clean their rooms. [See Paul Harvey column on this page.]

• At the girls Job Corps center in Cleveland, where an anti-poverty official said he expected no trouble, the words were hardly out of his mouth before it was disclosed that four girls had been expelled there, and a fifth had been arrested on marijuana charges.

• The most up-to-date case in point seems to have evolved at Camp Gary, Tex., about 50 miles north of San Antonio, where five Negro youths who are part of the Camp Gary job camp project were jailed in connection with the holdup and shooting of two Air Force enlisted men from Lackland Air Force Base on July 17.

Want a few more details on how "great" the Job Corps program is going?

All right.

• Police staged an early morning raid, recently, on an anti-poverty program retraining center near Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and arrested eight enrollees on charges ranging from possession of narcotics to possession of deadly weapons.

• Officials of the Chattanooga, Tenn., anti-poverty drive hired two high school drop-outs to work in the public library compiling a bibliography. There proved to be just one slight hitch. Neither of the youngsters could read.

So goes the "Great Society," with its idealistic dreams of Job Corps for young men and women, to cure the drop-out problem in the schools and to give the poor an opportunity to learn a skill or a trade to make a living and become a useful citizen.

Mr. Shriver, the fair-haired boy of the Kennedy clan who runs the show, thinks it's going great, and this appropriation for next year is twice as large as the amount spent this year.

And a rubber stamp Congress railroads it through obediently, under the whip-lash of the White House, while you pay the bill.

Expensive 'School' in St. Petersburg

By PAUL HARVEY

When our federal government bought a downtown St. Petersburg hotel as a training center for the Women's Job Corps, there were many misgivings in that quiet neighborhood.

Sure enough, within three months the City Council voted to invite the government out.

The 270 girls housed in the hotel were "noisy." Their boy friends were "drag-racing at all hours" on the street outside. And there were raised eyebrows over alleged "loose morality" and "begging for money" on the part of some of the school's enrollees. Eight girls were expelled for drinking.

Other job-training centers report problems. Boys, in Tongue Point, Oregon's center, rioted with lead pipes. In Marion, Ill., a disturbance resulted when Job Corpsmen showed up at a roller skating rink with liquor.

A boy from the camp in Toyon, Calif., stole a car. Five trainees at Camp Gary, Tex., are charged with shooting two policemen during a robbery attempt. Some centers report a 30 per cent dropout. Official figures say 13 per cent.

The Job Corps is part of the federal government's anti-poverty program. Its objective is to take young men and women, now considered unemployable, and train them to be self-supporting, productive citizens.

Whether enough boys and girls will hereby be taken off relief and kept out of prison to justify the total effort remains to be seen.

As with most government projects, it is awfully expensive. You have already spent $180 million on this effort and you have been asked to invest another $290 million next year.

Many businesses conduct training programs for young people, but a major problem has been the fact that government welfare—unemployment pay—tends to encourage idleness instead of industry, parasitism rather than self-reliance.

But instead of getting Too-Much-Government out of the lives of these young people, Washington came up with its usual prescription for everything: More Government.

The larger scandal is the cost of all this. For example, you paid transportation for girls from all over the United States to that St. Petersburg Job Corps Center.

The hotel has a market value of between $150,000 and $200,000. You paid $225,000 for the use of the hotel for just 18 months! The staff adds up to one full-time employe for every two girls.

Expenditures for each girl are calculated at $7,000 a year. This is considerably more than it costs to send a girl to Vassar for a year.

We found out during the big war that half of the two million people we'd always considered "unemployable" were not unemployable at all. When the choice became "defense work or be drafted," it was amazing what talents were turned up.

We admit the government perpetuates a draft to keep up enlistments; perhaps we should perpetuate enough poverty to prod young folks to fish or cut bait on their own.

(Copyright 1965, General Features Corp.)

HOW PRESIDENT KENNEDY REALLY WAS KILLED!
READ THE CONTROVERSIAL NEW BOOK—By George C. Thomson, B. S.
Point of Origin of Five Shots Determined By Physics and Mathematics, Identifying Suspect With Gun in Crowd.
"THE QUEST FOR TRUTH"
Send $2.00 @, To: **GEORGE C. THOMSON ENG. CO.**
1528 Canada Blvd.
Glendale, California 91208

New Handbook Explains Government Benefits

From the Richmond *News Leader*

With the welfare state busting out all over, it's getting so that those trapped in the vicious circle of poverty hardly know where to line up. Fortunately some enterprising capitalists have found a way to make a buck out of socialism. They've brought out a weighty tome entitled *Encyclopedia of U.S. Government Benefits*. With over 1,000 pages and 10,000 benefits, it contains a wealth of reading material for the poverty-stricken.

Advertised in the poor man's newspaper, the New York *Times*, the encyclopedia makes no bones about its appeal: "Your child's education, your business expansion, your vacation home —you name it . . . Learn how your government can help you finance it (and maybe pay for it entirely)!" El Dorado, recently renamed Washington, will provide education money, "which sometimes requires only 50 per cent repayment."

You can plant trees on your property, "at no expense to you." You can get fast action when disaster strikes your home, you can have hot meals delivered daily to an elderly relative, you can learn quickly, easily, accurately how to travel at home or abroad at government expense—if only you know which government door to go knocking on.

Yes, indeed, ladies and gentlemen —and this is the heart-rending part— thousands of Americans are missing valuable government services simply because they do not know about them! These are tax dollars earmarked for your particular needs that you never dreamed existed—from infant care to retirement programs. And if you didn't have any particular needs, no doubt this book tells you which government agency will help you think up the needs you need to get the money.

The only sore spot in the glowing sales pitch of this veritable "Cornucopia of Government Goodies" is that the book costs 10 bucks—an outrageous exploitation by private enterprise. After all, it is Congress that has created all these benefits out of thin air, and Congress should get the credit. This new book should be printed as a joint House-Senate official document and distributed free, preferably just before election time.

The late President Kennedy begged Americans to "ask not what your country can do for you, but ask what you can do for your country." This book is a little more realistic. Every citizen's duty is to get what's up for grabs. Each man must do his part to reduce the government's mounting surplus of benefits.

□ □ □

PUBLIC IGNORANCE—*Barron's* quotes an official of the Social Security Administration as saying, "Continued general support for the Social Security system hinges on continued public ignorance of how the system works. I believe that we have nothing to worry about because it is so enormously complex that nobody is going to figure it out."

□ □ □

RICHARD NIXON has urged that LBJ stop shipping "wheat or anything else" to the Soviet Union until the Kremlin stops "exporting revolution to the rest of the world." The former vice president, in a Los Angeles speech, called for stepped-up air strikes into North Viet Nam. There is danger, he said, "that we will be in a Korean-type situation if we are not very careful."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.), left, and Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.) are the principal backers of a bill to increase unemployment compensation.

AFL-CIO's Next Push:

26 More Weeks of Jobless Pay

By ALICE WIDENER

Historically, the *dolce vita* crowd in human society has been those few people rich enough to live off their own incomes without working. But today in our country it seems we are going to create a new *dolce vita* crowd of idlers living off workers' incomes. That is, we will if AFL-CIO has its way and Congress enacts the McCarthy-Mills bill amending employment security.

The AFL-CIO *Federationist* of June 1965 explains that the McCarthy-Mills bill would extend duration of unemployment benefits to 52 weeks. "Long-term adjustment benefits would go to those who use up all the state allowances," says AFL-CIO. "Payments continue at the state weekly amount and for six more months, if needed, so long as the unemployed worker maintains his eligibility. Benefits also are payable during an approved training period."

This difficult-to-understand AFL-CIO statement is clarified by the following explanation in the *Federationist:* "Example: A jobless worker draws $35 a week for 26 weeks when his benefits expire under state law.

"If his past earnings record and continued availability for work make him eligible, he applies for federal adjustment benefits (through the state employment office).

"He is entitled to his first check on the 27th week of unemployment, also at $35, and continues drawing until he finds work or until the 52nd week. If, during this time, he participates in an approved training program, he continues to draw benefits. If he refuses approved training or suitable work he can be denied benefits for six weeks."

Perhaps I misinterpret this AFL-CIO explanation of the proposed McCarthy-Mills bill, but it seems to me to mean that an unemployed person can receive state payments for 26 weeks, and then receive federal payments for 26 more weeks. If, during the second 26-week period, he refuses suitable work or refuses to take part in a job-training program, he will be punished by a six-weeks withholding of benefits. But he still will be permitted to enjoy 46 weeks of state-and-federally subsidized benefits without lifting a finger to get a job or studying how to work at a job.

All I can say is, "Nice pickings, if you can get it!" The thing that galls me somewhat, however, is that millions of hard-working Americans, of whom I am one, will be laboring to pay for the extra 20-week *dolce vita* period.

What galls me still more, however, is that AFL-CIO is bitterly opposed to the U.S. Labor Department's efforts at finding out just how serious and extensive our alleged "unemployment problem" really is. Big labor also is opposed to the kind of fact-finding research that would determine accurately just who really is "eligible" for unemployment benefits, state or federal.

John D. Pomfret of the New York *Times* reported from Washington, June 15, "The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations evidently has succeeded in eliminating from the Labor Department's budget an appropriation to finance a major study of job vacancies. . . . Many experts in the manpower field have long maintained that the nation's need for a reliable set of figures on job openings is acute. . . . The job vacancy data . . . . would be useful in recruiting and placing workers, job counseling and providing guidance to educators about what training to offer."

An expert in the Labor Department said, "Information about job openings would give us vital facts about the character of the unemployment problem."

But, it seems, we hard-working and employed people are going to be barred from acquiring such vital information, while at the same time we will be taxed to support 52 weeks of state-federal benefits for persons claiming to be unemployed, even though they reject suitable work or training opportunity.

I have a strong hunch that an objective study by employment manpower experts would turn up more jobs available than there are Americans willing and able to fill them. I also have a hunch that if Congress cravenly enacts the McCarthy-Mills bill at the insistence of AFL-CIO, the ranks of the unemployed will swell, the number of illegitimate children supported by ADC will be multiplied, juvenile delinquency and crime rates will mount, and relief payments will soar.

(Copyright 1965, Bell-McClure Syndicate)

□ □ □

BOLDEST VENTURE—Liberal columnist Charles Bartlett concedes the Administration's program of rent subsidies is revolutionary in concept: "The philosophy of the program is a significant departure. It would extend the hand of direct federal subsidy to families well above the official poverty line. The rent subsidy proposal has reemerged as one of the 'Great Society's' boldest ventures into welfarism."

Justice Goldberg to the U.N.

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

There is nothing, we are told, that President Johnson enjoys more than surprising and confounding the Washington press corps. The choice of Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg to become ambassador to the United Nations, consequently, must have been a matter of utmost delight for Mr. Johnson.

For, if the presumed experts had prepared a list of a thousand possible appointees to suceed the late Adlai Stevenson, the name of Justice Goldberg would probably have been the 999th—if indeed it had appeared at all.

For one thing, Justice Goldberg, as a member of the Supreme Court, enjoyed a lifetime tenure, which now, of course, he surrenders. For another, he is wholly without experience in the general field of foreign affairs.

Arthur Goldberg is wholly without experience in the field of foreign affairs.

Prior to joining the court, he had been the Kennedy Administration's secretary of labor; prior to that, a labor lawyer. For yet another, though the position he vacates is an exalted one in the eyes of most Americans, it is all but meaningless to the rest of the world. It is possible to imagine, as a result, that, in the judgment of much of the world, President Johnson has appointed a nonentity.

Why, then, the choice?

One explanation is purely political. Justice Goldberg remains something of a hero to the liberal wing of the Democratic party, from which President Johnson has been getting most of his foreign policy criticism of late. Another is that, in his years as a labor lawyer, Justice Goldberg must have learned all there is to know about the art of negotiation and compromise—to say nothing about the art of debate.

It seems likely, as a result, that he has the makings of a real scrapper in the United Nations—a circumstance that will please those who feel that U.N. debates are actually instrumental in changing minds and shaping policy.

In this space recently, we attempted to assess the factors that might go into the appointment of Ambassador Stevenson's successor. If, we suggested, Mr. Johnson chose a career diplomat, it could signify that he expects the U.N. ambassador to be little more than an errand boy for the White House and the State Department. But if he chose a figure of some eminence on the international stage, it could signify a perpetuation of the system instituted during the Eisenhower years—a system whereby the U.S. mission at the United Nations operated almost as a second State Department.

As matters turned out, President Johnson chose neither course. He picked neither a technician nor a star. But he came considerably closer to the former than to the latter. For, although Justice Goldberg is far from a career diplomat, neither is he anything approaching a world figure. He is likely, as a result, to be a 100 per cent member of the Johnson foreign policy team, far less inclined than any of his predecessors to think of himself as an independent operator.

All things considered, we think Mr. Johnson could have done considerably worse. But it is just as clear that he could have done considerably better.

□ □ □

N. Y. CONSERVATIVES—A number of influential New York Republicans have announced they welcome endorsement of the Conservative party, which is out to sink the liberal GOP nominee, John Lindsay. Cracked Staten Island GOP chairman John Gabarino: "We're having a fusion ticket here on Staten Island, too." Assemblyman Robert F. Kelly of Brooklyn has said that he will accept Conservative endorsement without consulting Lindsay. "He didn't ask me about his Liberal party endorsement," quipped Kelly.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

★ **JOIN THE PASS-ALONG CLUB** ★

★ When you have finished reading this copy of **Human Events**, pass it along to a friend. It's an easy way to circulate news from the conservative front. Buy copies of this issue of **Human Events** and other issues that you like. See below for prices. ★

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

"You have a great publication and I am thoroughly enjoying it as it gives the side of the news that is so often omitted in newspapers and other periodicals."—Mr. William A. L. Sibley, Taejon, Korea

Enter My Subscription to Human Events

410 First St., S. E., Washington, D.C. 20003

☐ One year $12.50 ☐ Two years $19.90 ☐ Five years $49.75
☐ Six months $7 ☐ Five weeks $1

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

☐ Also, send me _____ copies of the _____ (date) issue of **Human Events**. $ .35 per issue (coins, not stamps), 4 copies $1; 9 for $2; 25 copies $5; 52 copies $10; 110 copies $20; 300 copies $50; 500 copies $75; 1,000 copies $140. Allow three weeks for delivery. These prices are for regular delivery. Air Mail, Express, or Special Handling extra. In lots of 5,000 or more, $120 per thousand plus shipping cost.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.), a leading critic of former Senate Democratic secretary Bobby Baker, said last week he would not support Abe Fortas' nomination to the Supreme Court because "in my opinion the President could have made a far wiser choice." Williams said Fortas, once Baker's attorney, "has a recognized record of accomplishment in Washington" but "contrary to the President's claim that he had looked all over America to find the best qualified man for the job, it is quite obvious that he did not look far beyond his inner circle of friends."

FORTAS

• *A number of military observers are looking askance at LBJ's strategy of pouring more and more troops into South Viet Nam while refusing to step up the air offensive and toss a naval blockade around the North Vietnamese coast. Without progressive destruction of the North Vietnamese plants, railroads, electric power systems and ports, Ho Chi Minh. it is said, may be able to carry on the war against the south forever.*

• The Senate Internal Security subcommittee has released part 2 of the new hearings on the case of Otto Otepka, State Department security officer fired in 1963 because he told the truth to senators regarding lax security procedures in the State Department. Otepka, who has appealed his case and should finally get a hearing by the department on October 11, should be pleased with some of the comments of William O. Boswell, at one time his superior. The testimony reveals that Boswell, several months after Otepka was fired, was asked by the subcommittee if he still thought Otepka "was the best qualified officer in the department in the field of personnel security" as he wrote Otepka in 1960. Boswell said : "I think he is."

OTEPKA

• *Two leading Republicans complained recently that LBJ has shut out the GOP in formulating Vietnamese policy. Sen. Thruston Morton (Ky.) and Rep. Melvin Laird (Wis.) warned that the exclusion seriously threatened bipartisanship in foreign policy.*

• Nelson Rockefeller used a national TV appearance to announce recently that he would never again be a candidate for President. "But," says his official biographer, James Desmond, "he didn't mean it." Desmond, a reporter for the New York *Daily News*, indicated that Rocky will go after the presidency once again if he is re-elected to a third term as governor. But other reports cast doubts on his ability even to stay in Albany. Stewart F. Hancock, chairman of the Onondaga (Syracuse) County Republican Committee, says that anti-Rockefeller sentiment is widespread among GOP workers. More than 20 per cent of the Republican leaders in his county recently said they would not under any circumstances support Rocky for re-election next year.

ROCKEFELLER

• Human Events *wishes to apologize most profusely to Rep. James Haley (D.-Fla.) for erroneously labeling him a liberal last week (page 4). On his many votes through the years the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education rates him only 9 per cent liberal; his standing with the left-wing Americans for Democratic Action is even lower: 4 per cent. With so few conservatives left in the House, every one counts, and we are delighted to correct the record on the gentleman from Florida.*

This Week in Washington

Fortas the Fixer

President Johnson, it seems, is becoming accustomed to picking the worst men for the job. When Henry Cabot Lodge, champion of the Buddhist radicals, was made ambassador to South Viet Nam, few thought LBJ could equal that blunder.

But Capitol Hill politicos, privately and publicly, are rating his selection of Abe Fortas for the Supreme Court on a par with the Lodge choice, and some consider it even worse.

The Fortas appointment to the highest court in the land is looked on by many as nothing more than a crass political pay-off to LBJ's long-time crony and political trouble-shooter. Along with newly appointed USIA Director Leonard Marks and presidential Press Secretary Bill Moyers, Fortas is considered part of LBJ's "TV Mafia," those who have picked off political plums after having rendered service to LBJ's monopoly television station in Austin, Tex.

What is of particular interest to followers of the Supreme Court is that Fortas is considered a sort of knee-jerk left-winger, whose close friends in the past have included convicted Red spy-perjurer Alger Hiss. In all probability, Fortas will give the already ultra-liberal Supreme Court a dazzling swing to the left.

The 55-year-old lawyer, a partner in the politically powerful Washington law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter, has long been LBJ's personal Mr. Fix-It. Indeed, there is reason to believe that without Fortas, LBJ would not be President today.

The first prominent legal service Fortas performed for LBJ was in 1948, when LBJ squeezed out a victory over Coke Stevenson in the Texas Democratic Senate primary by 87 highly controversial votes. The primary victory was then tantamount to election. LBJ's "election" was so tainted with fraud, however, that a federal district judge enjoined the state from printing ballots designating LBJ as the Democratic nominee until there was an investigation of vote-fraud charges.

At the urgent request of LBJ, Fortas dropped an anti-trust case he was working on to help him out. Fortas rushed to the Supreme Court and convinced Justice Hugo Black, sitting as a one-man court, to set aside the lower court's order as an unwarranted interference with state election procedures. Thus, LBJ was put on the ballot as the official Democratic nominee and won in the general election—his start on the road to the presidency.

Throughout the years Fortas has attempted to bail LBJ out of one jam after another, not always with success.

The Washington *Star*, for example, was on the verge of breaking the story that Johnson protege Bobby Baker had "persuaded" insurance man Don Reynolds to purchase an $800 stereo set for Lyndon as part of a kickback for LBJ's having taken out several life-insurance policies with Reynolds, when Fortas intervened. He tried, unsuccessfully, to quash the story with a phone call to the *Star's* editor. Fortas was somewhat familiar with Baker, having been his attorney until late 1963 when he started doing regular work for the White House.

Along with another Mr. Fix-it, Clark Clifford, Fortas descended on the Washington newspapers *again when they were about to break the story* that LBJ aide Walter Jenkins had been arrested for sexual perversion. Fortas got the *Star* to hold up the story temporarily, but the paper released it when other news media carried it.

Aside from these curious censoring duties, Fortas, as LBJ's personal attorney, has helped the President on financial matters. According to reporters Charles B. Seib and Alan L. Otten, Fortas presided over the meeting at which the controversial "trust" agreement for LBJ's television properties was drafted, supposedly sealing them off from presidential pressures. (The agreement, while defended by Fortas, has even been criticized by the New York *Times* as being less than airtight.)

When Republicans last year charged that LBJ was a multimillionaire, hinting that he had accumulated his money through government manipulations, Fortas again came to the rescue.

LBJ had the White House release a formal accounting of his family's assets by the respected firm of Haskins and Sells. According to the auditing statement, the family's assets were only $3.5 million—far below the $10-$20 million figure quoted by Republicans. Haskins and Sells said in the fine print this represented only original cost plus retained earnings, but the all-important newspaper headlines used the $3.5-million figure.

Why hadn't Haskins and Sells gone into the market value, easily several times the figure used? Fortas, reportedly, carefully laid out the instructions to Haskins and Sells as to what should be released.

Fortas has also been a controversial figure because of his ties with the extreme left.

As the Chicago *Tribune* has noted: " . . . Fortas helped Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White, Soviet agents, to draft the United Nations Charter. He appeared as counsel for Owen Lattimore when that 'expert' on the Orient had to rush home from Afghanistan to face charges by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy that he had been promoting Communist objectives in Asia.

"Lattimore termed Fortas a 'solid rock' in helping him through his 'ordeal.' Fortas' services did not, however, save Lattimore from being indicted on seven charges of perjury arising from his testimony before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, nor did it prevent the committee from pronouncing that from around 1930 Lattimore had been 'a conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy.'

"Liberals, however, know their way around Washington, and a federal judge of that persuasion was easily induced to get Lattimore off the hook by finding that the indictment lacked 'clarity.' The Department of Justice had suggested that the judge disqualify himself for reasons of manifest bias, but the suggestion was spurned and the case never went to a jury to be heard on its merits. Fortas and his associates represented Lattimore."

Fortas' closeness to Lattimore is revealed in his book *Ordeal by Slander* in which he says Fortas wrote him: "Again, I want to say for myself, Thurman and Paul [law partners], that we are glad to be in on the fight on your side. . . ." (Lattimore, now a professor at Leeds University in England, is a sponsor of a British-Red Chinese friendship organization inspired by Dr. Joseph Needham, a man who has alleged America used germ warfare in Korea.)

In the early 1940s Fortas joined the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, later listed as subversive by Atty. Gen. Tom Clark. In the 1930s Fortas was affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild, subsequently found subversive by Congress.

He was also a supporter of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in 1947, three years after it was listed as a Red front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities; a Senate subcommittee found it a Marxist operation "serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist party in the United States."

Fortas also has a long history of defending those dropped as security risks even by the Truman Administration.

Despite this record, when President Johnson announced Fortas' appointment he said: "For many, many years I have regarded Mr. Fortas as one of this nation's most able and most respected and most outstanding citizens . . . . " The "Great Society" comes of age.

GOP Defectors Cut Down R-T-W

"A little band of liberal GOP assassins did it again," remarked one politico after the House passed the bill to repeal right-to-work last week. On the final rollcall vote, with AFL-CIO President George Meany and his cronies in the gallery, the repeal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

proviso passed 221 to 203, with 21 Republicans siding with big labor and the Administration in upholding compulsory unionism. A switch of just 10 GOP votes would have made the difference. (The Republican renegades are listed in the full rollcall on page 12.)

The scene of battle now shifts to the Senate where the vote will probably be extremely close, but with the odds favoring repeal. A barrage of letters to the following Democratic senators, who are all from right-to-work states but who have failed to pledge to uphold 14b could change matters: Howard Cannon (Nev.), Quentin Burdick (N.D.), Albert Gore (Tenn.), Ross Bass (Tenn.), Ralph Yarborough (Tex.), Frank Moss (Utah) and Gale McGee (Wyo.).

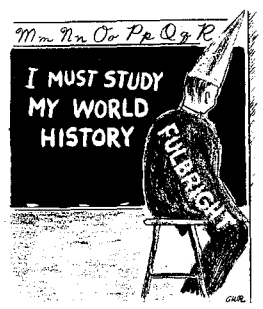
Senators from non-right-to-work states whose position remains uncertain should also be peppered with letters. They are: Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), J. Caleb Boggs (R.-Del.), John S. Cooper (R.-Ky.), Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) and Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.).

Insiders are saying that even some moderates and liberals in the Senate can be persuaded to oppose repeal since the Democrats in the House used high-handed methods, including gag-rule, to pass it. There is still talk that proponents of right-to-work will use the filibuster, but some of this talk is fading.

- Representatives in right-to-work states who voted for repeal may face rough going when they try for re-election in 1966, particularly those representatives from Iowa where the Democratic legislature, over objections from the Democratic governor, passed a resolution against repeal. The Iowa congressmen, all Democrats, voting for repeal were John Schmidhauser, John Culver, Bert Bandstra, Neal Smith, Stanley Greigg and John R. Hansen.

Fulbright's Angry Blast

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee, let out an angry blast at both Young Americans for Freedom and *Human Events* last week in a major speech on the Senate floor. Fulbright's anger apparently rose from the role the two organizations played in bringing public pressure to bear on the Firestone Co. which forced the tire and rubber firm to cancel a deal in which it would have provided Red Rumania with a strategic synthetic rubber plant (see *Human Events,* May 8 full story). As a result, President Johnson, who has pushed for expanded East-West trade, called for an investigation to discover the full facts behind Firestone's backdown.



YAF National Chairman Robert E. Bauman refused to flinch before the onslaught by both Sen. Fulbright and President Johnson. Bauman said he not only welcomed the investigation, but promised a "national citizens' campaign" to stop any further Red trade deals.

While Fulbright rapped YAF and *Human Events* for opposing U.S. trade with Rumania, which Fulbright insists will wean Rumania away from the Communists, he carefully refused to take on the AFL-CIO Executive Council which flatly opposed any trade deals with Rumania in a resolution adopted March 1 in Bal Harbour, Fla.

The AFL-CIO resolution not only called for a halt in trading with Communist nations unless the Reds give substantial concessions in return, but noted:

"Rumania, which is supposed to be turning away from Moscow, has more political prisoners than any other satellite and lends aid and comfort to Peking."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) responded to Fulbright in this fashion: "I am particularly struck by the curious timing of the senator's remarks. Today [July 26], he castigates the failure of a deal to provide Rumania with a synthetic rubber plant. Yesterday, in Bucharest, the Rumanian Communist Congress, meeting with representatives of Red China and Soviet Russia, passed a resolution condemning the United States for 'acts of open war' in Viet Nam.

"Furthermore, the new general secretary of Rumania stated that the only legitimate representative of the people of South Viet Nam is the national liberation front—that is, the Viet Cong, who constitute the Communist invaders from the North.

"I ask my colleagues, is this the kind of nation to which we should be sending strategic materials, for whom we should be making special allowances, in which we would be building a synthetic rubber plant? Indeed, it is not, and I am delighted that the voice of America was heard and that the Firestone Company decided to cancel the project."

- Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) came to the YAF defense with a ringing repudiation of Fulbright and the entire concept of trade with the enemy. "Would that an organization such as Young Americans had been active to protest the shipments of scrap iron to Japan prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor," he said. "Perhaps fewer American soldiers would have died from bullets made in Japan from material supplied by the United States of America."

Lindsay's What's Happening, Baby

Rep. John Lindsay has paid fulsome tribute to "Murray the K" Kaufman, the New York disc jockey who last month produced "It's What's Happening, Baby," the controversial TV "spectacular" for the Job Corps.

Lindsay last week journeyed to a Brooklyn theater, where Kaufman was the master of ceremonies at a rock-and-roll show. The Republican (?) mayoralty candidate presented Murray the K with a silver trophy of his "concern" for high school dropouts. He then took a swipe at GOP critics of "It's What's Happening, Baby!"

Kaufman, said Lindsay, received no money for producing the Job Corps program. "What he does he does for you out of the bottom of his heart," Lindsay said.

Girls squealed and Murray the K gave Lindsay an endorsement of dubious value. "You're what's happening, baby!"

Lindsay then campaigned on a crowded Coney Island beach with entertainer Sammy Davis. Bathers were far more interested in Davis and largely ignored Lindsay's none-too-original plea:

"My fellow citizens, ask not what your city can do for you; ask what you can do for your city."

Why Students Distrust HCUA

Scholastic Magazines, Inc., whose material can be found in almost every primary and secondary public school in America, recently handed first prize in its creative writing contest to a girl who wrote an essay assailing the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Written by a 16-year-old student at Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, D.C., the essay also defended Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, head of Women Strike for Peace, an organization that welcomes Communists and 5th Amendment pleaders into its ranks.

The essay contended that while HCUA may have done a good job in exposing Alger Hiss, it has "caused people to lose their means of livelihood and the respect of their fellow citizens simply because these people refused to testify about their past political activites and associates. . . .

"In making people account for their beliefs, HUAC violates a basic American principle—freedom of thought and speech." Using the ultra-liberal Rep. Jimmy Roosevelt (D.-Calif.) as an "unbiased" source, the author quotes Roosevelt as saying that HCUA has stifled freedom of thought by" 'effectively and falsely correlating many legitimate causes, such as the quests for peace, civil rights and civil liberties with communism and un-American activities.' "

The committee's secret hearings, says the essay, smack of "a return to the Star Chamber. . . . The Star Chamber was an English court of justice which, during the reigns of Charles I and James I, became quite corrupt. Meeting secretly, the court imposed severe punishments for any men opposing the king." (After saying this, however, the essayist then concedes that "an investigatory congressional committee hearing is not a trial and cannot directly send a person to jail.")

Why this hackneyed essay should have received first prize is anyone's guess, but there should be little wonder why many high school students have grown to dislike the anti-Communist House Committee on Un-American Activities.

CAPITOL CAMERA

- Although three persons, including a Republican, received higher scores on their Civil Service tests, a Democrat has been appointed acting postmaster for Elkton, S.D. When townspeople protested the impending appointment, he was sworn in at a sneak private ceremony. Rep. Ben Reifel (R.-S.D.) says that Democrats are using "every ruse in the books" to deny appointments to qualified Republicans.

REIFEL

- *Gov. Grant Sawyer of Nevada, a Democrat, charged recently that the anti-poverty program "could be the greatest boondoggle in the history of the country." Gov. John Connally of Texas, another Democrat, agreed, saying that he saw in the anti-poverty drive "the possibility of great weaknesses."*

- Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) has asked President Johnson to halt State Department plans for the sale of a highly sophisticated military communications system to Red-lining Sukarno's Indonesia. Findley noted that no export license has yet been issued for the sale and also revealed that the United States has refused to sell needed military equipment to France. Said Findley, "If we sell critical military items to hostile governments like Indonesia, but refuse our allies, this curious but cruel contradiction is bound to deepen the difficulties that afflict NATO."

FINDLEY

- *Good riddance department: Mario Savio, the 22-year-old leader of the Free Speech Movement at the University of California, is now serving a 120-day jail sentence for trespassing and resisting arrest at the Dec. 2, 1964, rioting at the Berkeley campus. He refused probation when the judge ruled he couldn't participate in demonstrations during the probation period.*

- Rep. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) reports that Sargent Shriver has put on the anti-poverty payroll newspapermen, lobbyists and politicians. They are listed as "consultants" and paid anywhere from $35 to $100 a day. Rep. William Ayres (R.-Ohio) charged that a top poverty official, William Haddad, is using his job to build a political machine for a congressional race in New York.

QUIE

- *Lyndon Johnson's highway beautification program, under which billboards and auto junkyards would be hidden from public view, drew sharp comment last week from Nevada's Democratic Sen. Alan Bible. Bible raised the point that the billboard ban created problems for states heavily dependent on tourism, such as Nevada. Bible also attacked the withholding of federal funds if billboard control is not placed in effect by 1968: "I continue to support highway beautification and accelerated construction of scenic and recreation access roads, but not under federal coercion."*

- Bayard Rustin, chief organizer for many Negro civil rights demonstrations, has called for a complete revision of the nation's educational system so that students are educated for the world they have to live in. "The great task before the Negro of the future," Rustin was quoted in the New York *Times*, "will require him to hammer at the basic contradictions of our society and work toward its socialization."

RUSTIN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Texas Businessman Heads Group Seeking Control of CBS Network

David W. Dye, 38-year-old businessman from Lubbock, Tex., is founder and president of a corporation which seeks to take over the Columbia Broadcasting System by getting 20,000 interested conservatives to buy stock and put it under his corporation's control. The reason for such an attempt, according to Dye, is the excess of "crime, horror, brutality and sex," as well as what he considers the totally biased news reporting which has been evident in "CBS television program content for many years."

The corporation, Medias Unlimited, Inc., 3408 Avenue Q, Lubbock, Tex., is set up to undertake the task of "influencing major media. . . to assume higher degrees of moral and responsible presentations and program content."

President Dye has outlined the means by which he hopes to secure a large enough number of shares of CBS stock by proxy to obtain control of the nationwide network. (At present Dye says he plans to take no role in the management of CBS if his efforts are successful; he is seeking several experienced and sympathetic business leaders from across the country to undertake this task as members of the board of directors.)

Dye is trying to find 1,000 Americans who are willing to buy, as he has already bought, 200 shares of CBS stock. He hopes that in turn, each of these persons will find 20 others who will each buy an additional 200 shares. This would mean approximately four million shares which Dye would be able to vote by proxy for their owners.

"This would amount to nearly 20 per cent of the stock in the network," says Dye, "and Paley is controlling the network now with only about 14 per cent."

(Paley is William S. Paley, chairman of the CBS board of directors. He and Leon Levy, co-founders of the network, own a total of 2,800,000 shares.)

Holding 20 per cent and counting on the votes "of other conservatives and conservative businessmen who hold stock," Dye feels he could easily control network policy. He also noted that a large number of stockholders never vote, so he thinks a large percentage of stock would be unrepresented and would not thwart his purposes.

Medias Unlimited's president is confident he has a very good chance of success in this ambitious venture. "I already have over 100 persons of the 1,000," he says, "just from advance publicity from some of the country's leading newspapers." He adds that some of these 100 have indicated they will be able to get far more than their quota of 20 additional persons to buy stock.

Dye is seeking support from major organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Legion. He also wants to get the American Medical Association on his side. "A doctor could pick up the phone and get 20 other doctors to help us in a matter of minutes," he reasons. Dye, who is considered well-to-do but not wealthy, has made trips to California and throughout his own state seeking supporters. His story has appeared on the front pages of many of the nation's large daily newspapers, including the Scripps-Howard chain and United Press International subscribers.

His solicitation for proxy support was cleared by the Securities and Exchange Commission in a January hearing which was called "precedent-setting." SEC official Reford Burney said the hearing was held in accordance with Section 14 of the Security Exchange Act of 1954, under regulation 14. According to Burney, the main area of concern was the verification of Dye's charges against the network.

After much research, Burney said, the commission suggested minor changes in the wording of some of Dye's complaints, and then approved his proxy statement as legal.

Although Dye has not yet contacted them, officials of the Federal Communications Commission indicate there are no rules which would prevent the take-over if the corporation is able to secure a sufficient number of stock shares. They require only that the owners be U.S. citizens and be of good character, under rule 310b of the FCC code.

If these requirements are met, the application for control would be approved automatically, according to FCC official Bob Rawson, since there are no requirements that owners must have a knowledge of broadcasting procedures.

With control of CBS would go the television and radio networks, Columbia Records, and the CBS film export business. CBS is the major exporter of news films in the nation; their films are shown on nine of ten TV sets in the world, according to Dye.

This fact is one of major concern to Dye, who complains of the manner of "news reporting and lack of news reporting, as well as the factuality of news reporting."

To back up his charge, he points to a statement made recently by Mrs. Clara Logan, president of the National Association for Better Radio and Television: "The image of America, as formed on the TV sets of the world, has and is being shaped by the U.S. telefilms circulating the globe.

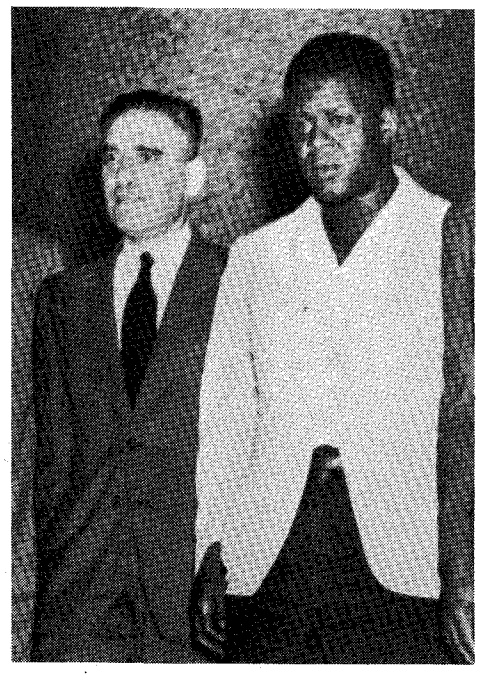
"And the protests are loud against the excessive portrayal of crime— from Mexico to England to Japan, there have been outcries against America's preoccupation with blood, murder, mayhem and sex."

The reason for this in the case of CBS, Dye feels, is the presence of extreme liberals on the CBS news team. He points out that CBS sent two pro-Castroites to cover and broadcast news of Cuba and Castro during the crises there and the same two men founded and became the first two national directors of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, of which Lee Harvey Oswald was a member. Dye also charges that other members of the CBS news team have been associated with the FPCC.

Dye says he started with CBS "because it seemed like the logical place. They show more of what we don't like, and they are making television nothing but a secular wasteland." He feels he can be successful if he has the backing of all concerned citizens. "And," he concluded, "we are all concerned."

□ □ □

CHEFS' SURPRISE—Eight men in a federally supported job training program at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were arrested in an early morning raid recently. Three of the arrested men were charged with possession of marijuana; four were accused of possession of knives; one was charged with possession of obscene literature. The men were studying to be chefs.



Communist party secretary Gus Hall (left), old-line Communists such as Jack Stachel and Henry Winston (right), were instructors at the recent Camp Midvale school for young Reds.

Secret Red Training School Called Unqualified Success

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

A leading Communist declares that a top secret training school held for young Marxists from every section of the country was an unqualified success.

The two-week session was conducted late last month under tight security precautions at Camp Midvale, a rural retreat located 35 miles from New York, in Ringwood, N.J. Hyman Lumer, the party's national education director, has told colleagues that the camp must be considered "one of the most important developments" in many years.

Lumer brought to Camp Midvale 80 young comrades representing North and South, East and West. The students, many still in their teens, received intense indoctrination.

During their stay, the youngsters were cut off from the outside world. No phone calls, either incoming or outgoing, were permitted. Students were allowed to mail no letters from the camp. As an added security measure, only the first names of the students were used during the two weeks of school.

Courses ranged from the "Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism" to the fight for peace and the campaign against "imperialist aggression" in Viet Nam. The courses covered the class struggle, American trade unions, and the "revolutionary significance" of the civil rights movement.

Students awoke at 7:30 each morning, read Marxist classics for two hours and participated for at least seven hours in discussion with important U.S. Communists. The 11:30 curfew was rarely honored as indoctrination sessions continued into the early morning hours.

The importance attached to this school by the Communists can be seen by the roster of instructors. Party General Secretary Gus Hall was among the lecturers. So were the party's two vice chairmen, Henry Winston and Claude Lightfoot.

Other teachers included veteran party leaders James Jackson, Carl Winter, Jack Stachel, Betty Gannett, George Meyers, Herbert Aptheker and Helen Winter.

Classes were also taught by the party's national youth director, Michael Zagarell, and two prominent young Communists from New York City, Alva Buxenbaum and Marvin Markman.

The encampment ended with a banquet at which the 80 young comrades offered a toast to their faculty and pledged:

"We go back to our homes knowing that the struggles there will be long and difficult. But here we promise that no matter what the obstacles, what the difficulties, we will never turn back until we have a Socialist America."

Most of the graduates have been dispatched throughout the country to work on summer projects. They are to recruit new members for the party and the party youth group, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs. They will receive a $30-a-week stipend from the party.

Hyman Lumer, who organized the summer camp, is elated over its success. The mere fact that such a group of promising young students had been brought together under one roof for two weeks, Lumer argued, refutes those who view the Communist party as an aging body with little or no future.

* * *

A leader of the Communist-controlled W.E.B. DuBois Clubs has been refused admittance to the California State Bar. Terrence (Kayo) Hallinan, son of the veteran San Francisco leftist Vincent Hallinan, was turned down by a Committee of Bar Examiners that reviews the "moral character" of those passing the state bar examinations.

Young Hallinan pleaded guilty in 1955 to beating a ski lodge operator, who later won a $10,000 judgment in a suit. He has been arrested four times and convicted twice for his role in tumultuous sit-ins in the Bay area. Terrence said his activities in the DuBois Clubs could not be held against him.

"There are Communists in the DuBois Clubs," he conceded. "We welcome them and anybody else who wants to work to put an end to McCarthyism and Red-baiting."

Young Hallinan's father, Vincent, has characterized the refusal of the state bar to admit Terrence as a "political thing" and has promised to "fight this all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary."

Hallinan was the 1952 presidential nominee of the Progressive Party, later characterized by a House committee as "one of the largest and most successful fronts ever created by the Communists."

(Copyright 1965 King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fund-Raising in California

Suspicions About Morals and the 'Great Society'

By MORRIE RYSKIND

I wasn't always a suspicious old codger. Time was when I was a suspicious young one. You see, I learned fairly early that political nostrums were no better than the ethics of the purveyors.

Not that I don't like a parade as well as the next fellow. Were I sure that the troops of the Welfare State now triumphantly marching through the halls of Congress could make good on their guarantee to free us all from the indignities of stoop labor and poverty by taking care of our rent, food and medical bills as well as our children's education, I'd be throwing my hat in the air for the liberators, too.

But, somehow, the something we get for nothing always winds up costing us twice what it's worth. And the con men are part of the same firm that promised us an honest report on the Bobby Baker affair.

Now Republicans, axiomatically, have no morals, so scandals under them are to be expected. But when the story of Teapot Dome broke, Calvin Coolidge's Puritan ethics forbade him to sweep the matter under the rug.

He demanded and received the resignation of Atty. Gen. Daugherty when that worthy refused a Senate investigating committee access to his files. And it was at Silent Cal's suggestion that the U.S. Secret Service was assigned to the case: and it was the evidence they gathered which led eventually to the conviction of former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, the oil tycoon.

Which is not precisely the way the chief architect of the "Great Society" handled the Baker inquiry. But then it's not the liberal way of doing things, apparently: the law must be used with discretion.

Out here in California, we have State Controller Alan Cranston, a gentleman whose heart was bleeding for all humanity when the only state whose welfare LBJ was concerned with was Texas. No sparrow fell anywhere in the world but Cranston, a sufferer from chronic hemophilia of the aorta, shed at least a quart of blood speaking in its behalf.

Liberals flock to such a man instinctively, and Cranston is credited with organizing the California Democratic Council which has at times been labeled "extremist" even by other Demos. This is obviously untrue, since Cranston has just made a speech denouncing extremists of both right and left. If the CDC plugs for the recognition of Red China and the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, that is part of the necessary democratic dialogue: only those who hold different views are properly termed "extremists."

Last year Cranston offered himself as Democratic candidate for the Senate, but lost to a Virginia carpetbagger, Pierre Salinger, who charged Cranston with levying campaign contributions on men he had appointed to office. Then Salinger, you will remember, lost to Republican George Murphy.

The primary left Cranston owing over $100,000, while Salinger, contestant in both heats, wound up with a deficit of $230,000. (I gather these figures from a liberal political reporter who certainly did not vote for Murphy.) Losers, for some strange reason, find their backers shy away, so the bills were unpaid.

Now a state law requires all such debts must be paid within 25 days after the election and makes any violation a criminal offense. You might then expect that both Cranston and Salinger had been rotting in prison since last November.

But luckily we in California have a government of understanding men, not of laws. The other night, some 2,000 Californians ponied up $100 apiece for a dinner at which Hubert Humphrey spoke. Usually you can get Sir Hubert to speak at the drop of a hat on any given subject—and for free—but this was different: the proceeds went to pay off the debts of the prospective jailbirds. And Gov. Edmund Brown was there, so I'm sure it was legal.

And in addition there was a souvenir dinner booklet in which sympathetic business firms were allowed to advertise. Those who took $1,000 worth of ads were entitled to buy 10 dinner tickets at only $25 apiece, so it was really a bargain.

And the understanding income tax authorities cooperated by ruling that the $1,000 for advertising could be listed as legitimate business expense and that the $250 for tickets could then come under deductible entertainment allowance. Neat, what?

I'll still take Coolidge—but I must admit that the anti-poverty program is working: even outside of Appalachia, if you know the right people.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

□ □ □

PROGRESS?—Today, it takes $153.68 to match the buying power of $110 in 1952.

Bunche Statement on Red China Undercuts United Nations' Goals

From the San Diego *Union*

Under Secretary of the United Nations Ralph Bunche has hurt, not helped, the goals of the organization by his recent public statements.

Mr. Bunche recently told a press conference in Los Angeles that the United Nations is working for the seating of Red China as a member. It will occur, he predicted, within two years.

At the same conference, Mr. Bunche also criticized the U.S. military action in South Viet Nam, warning it could "erupt into a far bigger war."

The United States, he added, is getting deeper into a military war "in a situation which calls for more political and diplomatic rather than military efforts."

The logic of Mr. Bunche fails because the aggressors in Viet Nam are the Communists, aided and encouraged by Peking. This aggression is a direct violation of the 1954 Geneva accord.

It also is a fact that the aggression consists of the Viet Cong crossing the 17th parallel into South Viet Nam. The South Vietnamese did not cross into the north and have not to this date.

Furthermore, the President of the United States has on 13 occasions publicly extended an invitation to North Viet Nam to sit at a conference table without stipulating previous conditions. He has been insulted and rejected each time.

Red China has further shown its contempt for peace and political discussion by summarily rejecting invitations to talk to an official British peace mission, which asked for the discussions on Viet Nam independently of the United States.

Or Mr. Bunche could look back a little farther to Korea where Red China engaged in flagrant aggression by attacking the armed forces of the United Nations itself.

Are these the actions of a nation seeking peace or a nation worthy of membership in a world organization with the laudable goal of peace?

The suggestion of appeasement mentioned by the under secretary is precisely the kind of talk that encourages Communist aggression and defeats the very purposes of the United Nations.

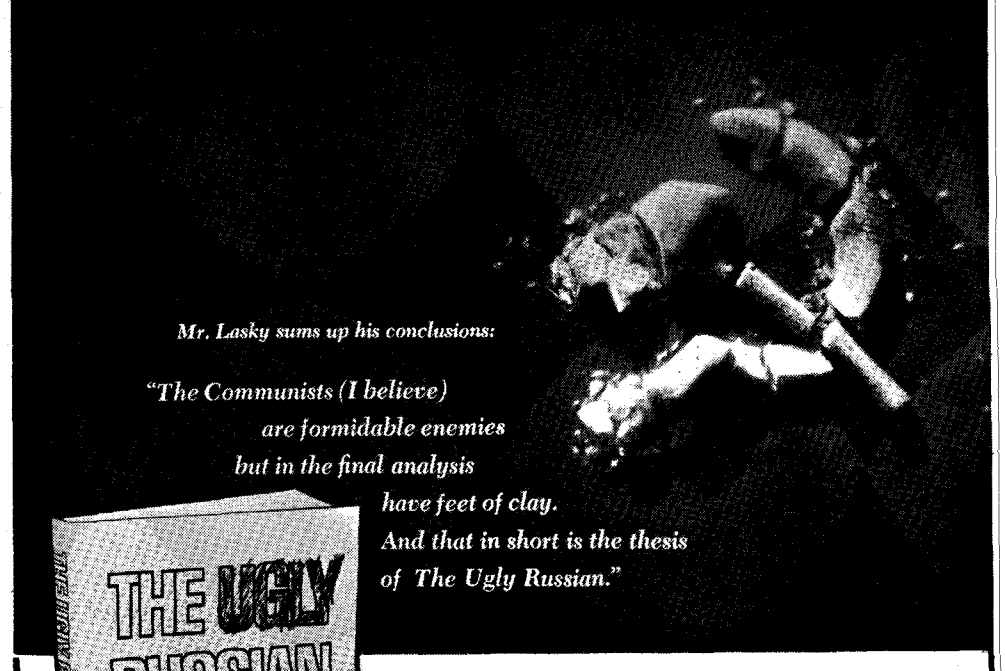
The British, for example, have recognized Red China for some time. However, their plea for a peace mission to Peking was rejected.

If the United Nations recognizes Red China it is in effect rewarding aggression. More than that, it is giving the aggressors an international platform for propaganda.

Red China, by its bandit-nation activities, has shown constantly that it is not ready to join the family of nations seeking peace. To seat such a nation in the United Nations is to doom the world organization.

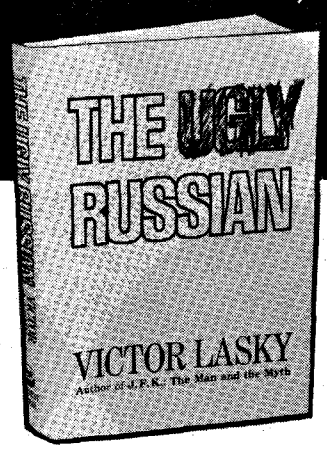
Victor Lasky — author of the best seller "JFK: The Man and the Myth" — shatters another myth by asking:

"Are the Russians ten feet tall?"



Mr. Lasky sums up his conclusions:

"The Communists (I believe) are formidable enemies but in the final analysis have feet of clay. And that in short is the thesis of The Ugly Russian."



Victor Lasky visited twenty countries, talked to people in high places and to those who opposed them. He discovered that our Red counterparts are not nearly as infallible as their international "image" and the press (theirs *and* ours) might have us believe.

The explosive, yet highly documented and authoritative subject matter in "The Ugly Russian," together with Mr. Lasky's simple, objective style will make this important new book read and talked about from Red Square to Pennsylvania Avenue.

$4.95
postpaid

Those who remember "J.F.K: The Man and the Myth" will want Lasky's penetrating observations on Soviet foreign policy.

Send your order today

HUMAN EVENTS · 410 First Street, S.E. · Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me _____ copies of Victor Lasky's "The Ugly Russian" at a total cost of $_____

Name (Print) _____

Address _____

City _____

Zone _____ State _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Politics in Youth Jobs

From the Des Moines *Register*

The timetable of the Post Office Department's patronage hiring of youngsters under the "Youth Opportunity Program" is revealing. This program is the one intended to find summer jobs for needy youth.

May 22: President Johnson announced the program. Federal agencies were to do their part by hiring for summer jobs one youth for each 100 regular employes.

May 25: Vice President Hubert Humphrey, who directs the Youth Opportunity Campaign, put in telephone calls to personnel directors of all federal agencies and ordered them to meet their quotas quickly.

A few days later in May: Mike N. Manatos, administrative assistant to the President, Deputy Postmaster General Frederick Belen and Michael Monroney, Post Office congressional liaison officer, began contacting Democratic members of Congress about available Post Office jobs for youths. The Democratic legislators were told the number of youths they could place in jobs. Rep. John Hansen (D.-Iowa) was informed: "This is the kind of thing you can't advertise—just contact your people."

June 3: Post Office officials offered Republican members of Congress the opportunity to submit names for the summer postal jobs. This reversal of policy came after the Post Office Department had been questioned about its summer hiring practices.

June 15: Vice President Humphrey said the Post Office Department used bad judgment in attempting to distribute the summer "Youth Opportunity" jobs as Democratic patronage. He said the emphasis should be given to hiring disadvantaged, needy youths.

July 21: The White House, according to unidentified administrative sources, ordered the Post Office Department to distribute the remainder of its summer opportunity jobs to needy youths and to stop distributing the jobs as congressional patronage. The patronage practice was said to be a "perversion" of the President's program. White House officials, it is reported, have criticized Postmaster General John Gronouski and "slapped some hands."

The damage has been done, by the injection of politics and patronage into the summer hiring program. Presumably few jobs intended to aid the needy remain unfilled. Detailed statistics on who got the jobs and whether they got them through members of Congress or from the Employment Service do not seem to be available.

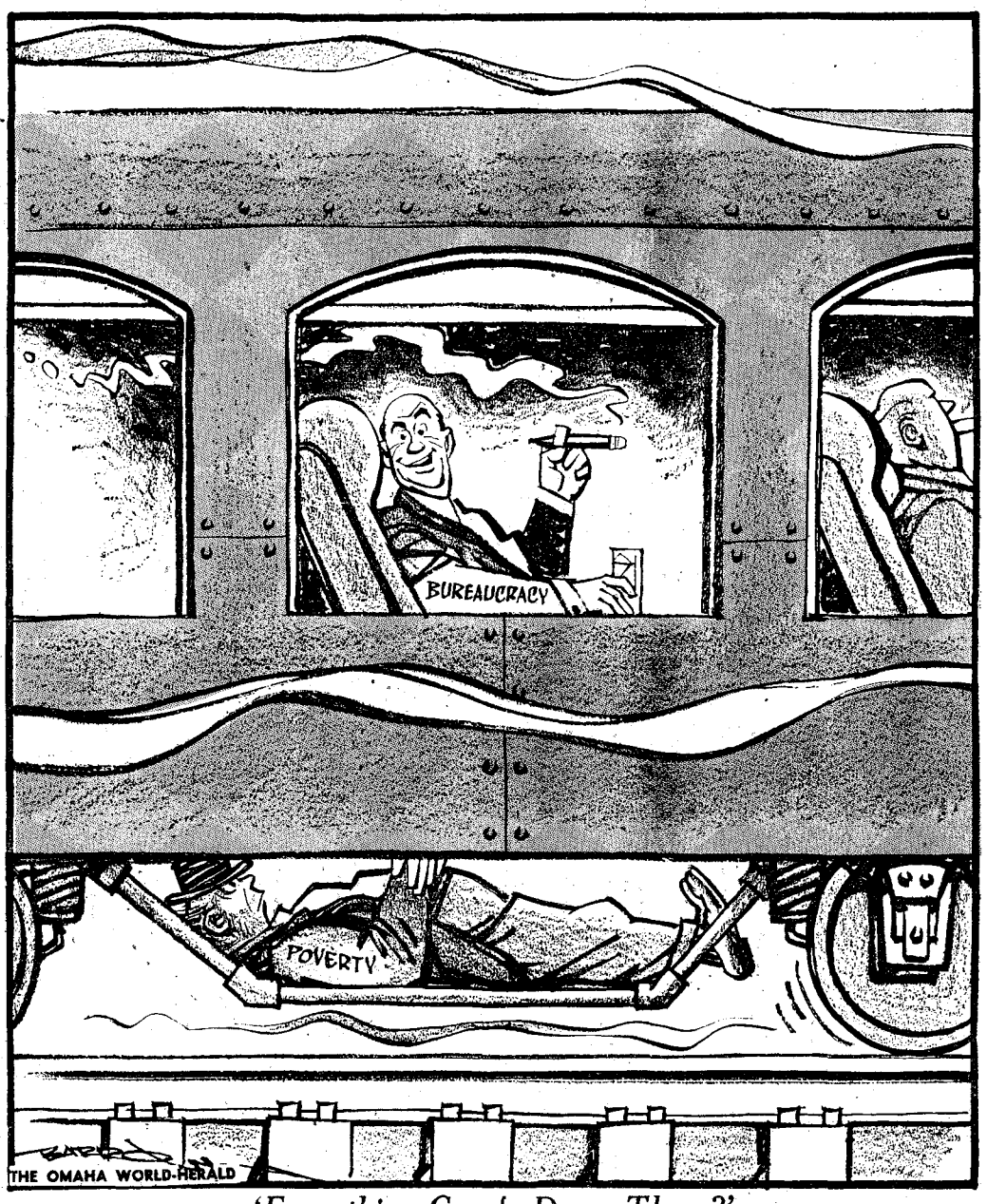
We are unable to get the statistics for Des Moines. The director of the Youth Opportunity Center in Des Moines referred us to the director of the Iowa State Employment Service, who referred us to the statistician, who didn't have the information. All said they were not trying to conceal anything. The information, it appears, may be available at the regional post office center in St. Louis or in Washington.

The conclusion seems warranted that the jobs have been filled, mostly by the patronage method. Employment officials said other federal agencies had worked through their offices in filling summer jobs. They pay $1.25 an hour, $1.04 an hour less than the postal jobs.

The Post Office Department and Postmaster General Gronouski deserve the severest criticism for injecting politics into this summer hiring program. So does the presidential aide, Mike Manatos.

But the major lesson from this fiasco is that there must be firmer direction from the top to block the injection of politics into anti-poverty programs. Rules and regulations should be established in advance of putting a program into effect that will give protection against patronage and political practices.

Members of Congress have their obligation, also, to speak out against perversion of the purposes of anti-poverty and job opportunity programs. Perhaps some of the Democratic members of Congress did voice their alarm when they were given the chance to fill patronage jobs. We hope so. If they did not, they should be alert in the future against injection of politics into programs intended to aid the needy.



'Everything Comfy Down There?'

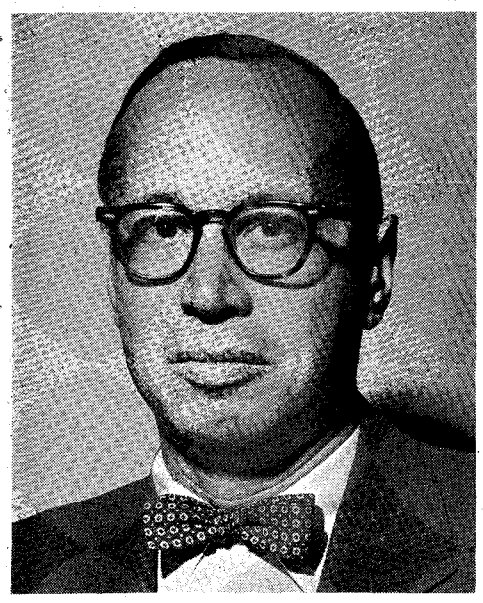
Courtesy Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

Lesson for GOP in Story of '60 Democratic Ticket

By WALTER TROHAN

There is a powerful lesson for Republicans, but it is unlikely the opposition party will profit from it, in the disclosures of the high-level bickering over the selection of Lyndon Baines Johnson as John F. Kennedy's running mate in 1960.

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., the Harvard historian who served as a top White House aide to both Kennedy and Johnson although his heart belonged to the former, is writing a book on Kennedy's days in the presidency. A chapter of the forthcoming book says that Johnson accepted Kennedy's offer of the 1960 vice presidential nomination over the objections of his wife and political friends and to the astonishment of the presidential candidate himself.



Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. says Kennedy was astonished when LBJ accepted the vice-presidential nomination.

"I didn't offer the vice presidency to him, I just held it out like this." Here he simulated taking an object out of his pocket and holding it close to his body 'and he grabbed at it,' " Schlesinger quotes Kennedy as telling an unnamed friend.

According to the Schlesinger account the President's brother, Robert F. Kennedy, now Democratic senator from New York, was strongly opposed to Johnson's choice. He says Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson and the late speaker Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.) both urged Johnson not to accept the offer.

When Johnson accepted over this advice, there were strong protests from liberals and labor. It was decided that Bobby should suggest the growing opposition offered him a way to withdraw from making the race. Johnson reportedly declared that he wanted to be vice president and would make the race if the candidate wanted him. Bobby declared cryptically that his brother "wants you to be vice president if you want to be vice president."

Schlesinger ends his account of the selection of Johnson by quoting Bobby as saying after Johnson's nomination: "My God, this wouldn't have happened except that we were all too tired last night."

Other accounts of Johnson's selection have President Kennedy more eager to take Johnson as his running mate in order to help him win. However, most accounts agree that there was strong opposition to Johnson in the Kennedy Camp and that Johnson's family and friends were against his acceptance.

None of this was allowed to figure in the 1964 Democratic convention, even though Johnson dumped Bobby Kennedy from vice presidential contention. Democrats were able to close ranks and present a unified front against their opposition in the election, even though anger still smoldered.

In contrast to Democratic unity in the face of the Lyndon-Bobby clash, Republicans engaged in a free-swinging donnybrook which destroyed their candidate, Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, before he was nominated. The silver-haired Arizonan was destroyed by Henry Cabot Lodge, Nelson Rockefeller, George Romney, William Scranton, Kenneth B. Keating and others before he entered the lists against Johnson.

The wounds of the 1964 GOP competition have not been patched up. Many leaders didn't behave like members of a party. Even now they seem to be more anxious to read elements out of the party then to swell party ranks. Salt is being rubbed into wounds which should be healed by 1968, and they may still be bleeding when Republicans meet to pick their next standardbearer.

Meantime, while stories over opposition to this 1960 selection, which he insists was in response to Kennedy's insistence, may irritate President Johnson, he is secure in the knowledge that he is now firmly in the saddle and can't be unseated by what happened in the past, but only by what may happen in the future, and he's going to bend every effort to get votes that will entrench him, by playing Santa Claus to the voters—Texas size.

(Copyright 1965, Chicago *Tribune*)

□ □ □

"A DOG'S LIFE can't be too bad; someone else pays his taxes."—From the Indiana *Bell News*.

□ □ □

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM—"I . . . am prepared to celebrate the American empire and, in celebrating it, I believe I give voice to the inarticulate feelings of millions and millions of ordinary people of the world, where they have access to the truth. Where the Strategic Air Command is, where the Tactical Air Command is, where U.S. Marines may quickly be brought into action, where United States paratroops stand on the alert, where the American fleets plow the seas or ride, ready to strike in their great bases, where the ultimate deterrent spreads its benign protection: there is peace—not certain, for only the foolish man looks for certainty—but at least more likely. If I sleep soundly in my bed at night, if I expect my children to be able to live peaceful and fruitful lives, it is because I count myself and them as citizens of the American empire."—By British correspondent Henry Fairlie in an article in the New York *Times Magazine*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Shelepin: Man Behind the Scene in Russia

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

A very taciturn West European diplomat long on post in Moscow—an intimate, and indeed consultant, of Nikita Khrushchev and the present hierarchy alike—is the most solidly knowledgeable man I know in respect to the Kremlin.

I have experienced his accuracy again and again and find great significance in what he tells me now at the moment of Ambassador Averell Harriman's mission.

He decidedly downgrades the authority of both Premier Alexei Kosygin and party functionary Leonid Brezhnev today and states that their decisive importance has largely gone with the wind.

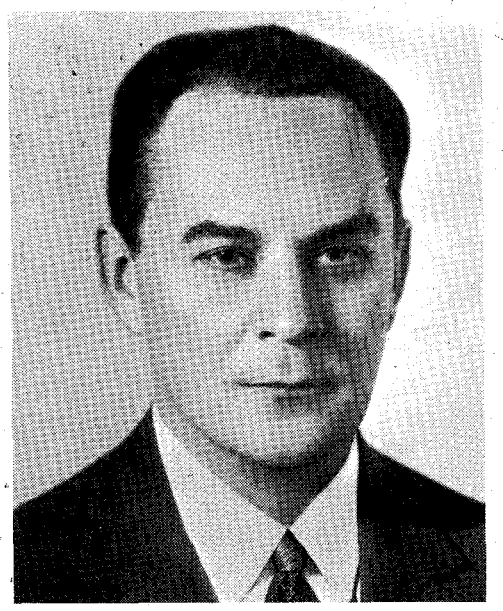
In fact, he attributes even the appearance of authority in this two-headed leadership to the power of a man who still remains out of sight as he has from the Kosygin-Brezhnev beginning. And he adds that two-headedness is impossible in the Kremlin system.

The man he points to as wielding the final power while the front pair talk and talk and go through the motions? "It is Alexander Shelepin, alas," he states. "And I say 'alas' because I have always found Shelepin intensely anti-American.

"Also, Stalin had an uncommon suspicion of all Jews and purged them on a scale proportionate to Nazi Germany. So has Shelepin.

"My experience with him has been that he systematically masks a grievance until such time as it suits him to release it in a dramatic temper tantrum. And I have seen this happen in the presence of Kosygin; Brezhnev; Nikolai Podgorny, a man little known abroad but of much consequence in the secretariat; Valerian Zorin, now the Soviet ambassador to de Gaulle and chief of their Western espionage as he was previously in Prague and at the United Nations in the United States, and such other top Kremlin colleagues.

"In Russian the word *durak* means imbecile. *Durak* is a favorite word with Shelepin. But it is his resilience—



Alexander Shelepin

his ability by sheer persistence to wear others down—which in the end impresses one the most about him.

"Shelepin stands on five sources of internal strength," he continued, "and no one else in the Kremlin hierarchy, including shadowy Mikhail Suslov, combines Shelepin's sources. This combination of controls is the key to the subservience, behind the scenes, of all the evident persons such as Kosygin and Brezhnev and, yes, Suslov—who, incidentally, remains very ill.

"Shelepin is (1) a member of the government itself, (2) a senior member of the party and thus (3) a member of both the secretariat and the presidium of the Central Committee; but he is also (4) chief of the secret police. Moreover, Shelepin has been for years the president of the Communist Youth and is (5) in control of all youth and student organizations.

"You will never hear an authoritative "yes" or "no" from Kosygin or Brezhnev until they hear from Shelepin and part of the advantage in Soviet foreign policy through having this pair in front, as Shelepin sees it, is that he himself can remain anonymous and, therefore, 'unconfrontable.'

(Continued in next column)

"Commissar Andrei Y. Vishinsky once said, 'The Soviet Union regards concealment as its first line of defense.' Concealment behind one man might be dangerous for Shelepin, but behind two men it is not. And if it were he would not permit it."

When Secret Police Chief Lavrenti Beria was shot after Stalin died the Kremlin leaders prudently shattered his unified organizations into splinter groups for the leaders' mutual self-protection. Each commissar feared too much police power in the hands of the other. Now, I gather, Shelepin has reorganized the security system back to the Beria unification, with the channels all running straight up to himself.

The so-called KGB section (state security) is now responsible to Shelepin for vital security both at home and abroad, and so is its counterintelligence unit, the GUKR. This gives Shelepin first claim on the secret dossiers of all officials as well as everyone else. The MVD, which was changed after Beria into an umbrella organization loosely supervising the whole, now handles all police, including highway police, prisons, concentration camps, immigration and even the fire services. The top MVD man? Shelepin.

(Copyright 1965, United Feature Syndicate)

FDR Jr.'s Employment Commission Now Seeks Increased Police Powers

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. is only three weeks old and has yet to hear its first case, yet Mr. Roosevelt is already asking for added police powers.

Specifically, he wants Congress to pass an amendment (not surprisingly) by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem, giving the commission the power to issue cease and desist orders if it decides that there has been discrimination by an employer, a union, or an employment agency. Such power would, in effect, enable the commission to order the enrollment or the employment of the victim of the alleged discrimination.

Rep. Powell appointed a subcommittee, conveniently headed by Franklin's brother, James Roosevelt, to consider the amendment. Franklin told the committee that since certain other commissions have been given the power to issue cease and desist orders (in limited instances, chiefly in regard to anti-trust laws), he wants that power, too.

The moment the civil rights bill was introduced a year and a half ago, opponents predicted that the commission would try to usurp dictatorial powers in a delicate area like a bull in a china shop.

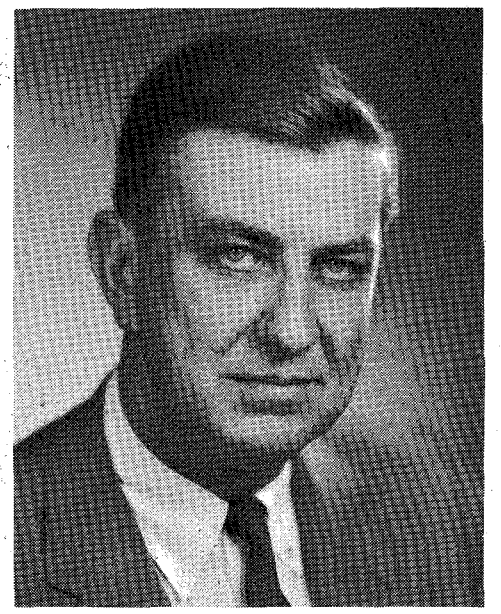
Not at all, the advocates of the bill said. Rep. Emanuel Celler, another of the Roosevelt-Powell clique, assured opponents on Jan. 31, 1964, that their fears were "entirely wrong." He said that the commission "would be empowered merely to investigate specific charges of discrimination and to attempt to mediate or conciliate the dispute. It would have no authority to issue orders to anyone. . . . No order could be entered against an employer except by a court, and after a full and fair hearing."

Five months later, on June 4, Sen. (now Vice President) Humphrey promised the Senate that certain revisions would "make it clear that the commission's authority . . . is not an independent source of enforcement powers."

With these assurances, Congress passed the bill. The commission's powers were limited chiefly to investigation and conciliation. It was clearly required to go to court for any enforcement action.

Yet here comes Mr. Roosevelt, after only 19 days in office, asking for the very powers which the country was assured he would not have. This is the way of all bureaucrats, of course—to get one foot in the door and then force their way in—but rarely has it been manifested as quickly and brazenly.

The problem of discrimination in employment calls for patience and tact. The worst thing that could happen would be to tackle it with the line-drive techniques of the Roosevelts and Powells.



After only 19 days in office FDR Jr. wanted to expand his group's enforcement power.

It's time for Vice President Humphrey and Mr. Celler to stand up and show us that their word is good.

□ □ □

IKE ON 14b—Former President Dwight Eisenhower has gone on record in opposition to Administration efforts to repeal Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. "I have always supported 14b because I believe in the right of each state to determine for itself what it wants to do," Ike says. "Section 14b should remain in the law."

□ □ □

QUIT THE GIMMICKS—Rep. Wayne Hays (D.-Ohio) has advised postmaster General John Gronouski to quit fooling wih ZIP codes and other gimmicks and concentrate more on delivering mail. Under Gronouski's operation, Hays charged, the post office now takes four days to deliver mail from Ohio to Washington. "The three most dangerous men in the world," Hays said, "are an alcoholic with a bottle of whiskey; an arsonist with matches; and a postmaster general who likes to experiment. It does seem to me that in a country of 180 million people we ought to be able to find one person to head the post office department who just likes to run it with some common sense."

□ □ □

CATASTROPHE—Sen. George Murphy (R.-Cal.) has termed Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz "incredibly stubborn" in adopting a farm worker program which brought "catastrophe . . . upon our nation's farmers." By ending the so-called bracero program, Murphy said, Wirtz caused losses of $21.5 million to California tomato growers and $10 million to asparagus growers in the state.

Humphrey Is Latest News Planter

From the Allen-Scott Report

Vice President Hubert Humphrey is the latest addition to the Johnson Administration's select corps of high-level news planters.

The Minnesotan was the source of that flurry of stories recently that he is cementing an alliance of big-city and farm-belt congressmen to put over the hotly controversial agricultural bill and repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14b, and that British left-wing Laborite Harold Davies had returned from his "unofficial" mission to Hanoi convinced that the only way to bring the Communists to a negotiating table is through "punishing them militarily."

Both leaks were personally dished out by Humphrey to a small group of handpicked newsmen at what was labeled an "off-the-record background briefing."

The reporters were told Humphrey's name could be used in stories about the farm-labor alliance on the agricultural and Section 14b measures, but without attributing them to him. In other words, he could be credited as spearheading this strategy, but not tagged as revealing it.

On the disclosure of what Davies reported following his Hanoi trip, the newsmen were required to write that strictly on their own with no hint of Humphrey as the source.

As this was his first venture in news leaking since becoming vice president, it is taken for granted he had full White House approval—if not actual prompting. Humphrey exercises the utmost caution never to say or do anything that might displease the President. That's how he got to be vice president.

This is no secret. Humphrey makes no bones about it himself. That was graphically illustrated at this backstage "press briefing," as follows:

At one point, one of the reporters asked a question about Viet Nam. Humphrey started to answer, then abruptly caught himself, stopped in mid-air and after a pause said:

"No, I had better not say anything about that. Johnson. . . er. . . er. . . I mean. . . the President (with a chuckle) might not like it. You know, I have to be very careful what I say and do. I have a very select and exclusive constituency."

The reporters smiled appreciatively and knowingly.

(Distributed 1965
by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Government by Guideline: New Threat to Economic Freedom

By GEORGE CHAMPION, *Chairman of the Board, Chase Manhattan Bank*

A trend that has alarmed me increasingly and should concern all citizens is the trend in Washington toward government-by-guideline. There are guidelines for wages and prices, guidelines for labor-management behavior, guidelines for anti-trust enforcement, guidelines for television advertising, even guidelines for how much you put in the collection plate on Sunday. Bankers have been given a special set of guidelines for the balance-of-payments and for lending rates. In fact, there seem to be guidelines for almost everything except the size of the federal government!

At the rate we're going, that's likely to keep getting bigger and bigger as the 2,400 departments, bureaus, agencies and commissions issue more and more guidelines!

In my judgment, the new trend toward government-by-guideline is one of the most insidious and dangerous on the national scene today, and one which businessmen should work to reverse with all the energy and dedication they can muster. The guideline approach represents a giant step away from self-reliance and personal responsibility, and toward federal domination of our national economy.

"Reasoning Together"

Of course, all of us acknowledge that private enterprise under mid-20th Century conditions could not function, much less flourish, without some degree of federal supervision. In times of emergency, American business and finance have had an exemplary record of cooperation with government authorities, and I am sure that will always be the case. But government-by-guideline is being looked upon in Washington not as a temporary emergency measure but as a permanent way of economic life. It differs in two cardinal respects from anything we have known in the line of supervision in the past.

One is its manner: the facade of friendliness and partnership between government and business. Nobody talks any more about such mundane matters as "controls" or "regulation." Now that the New Frontier has come under the civilizing influence of the "Great Society," terms like these are considered uncouth. Instead, the talk is about "reasoning together" and "voluntary restraint." The bureaucrat has been replaced by the "consensuscrat."

But always in the background is the subtle threat that failure to comply with the guidelines voluntarily will bring sternly coercive measures—measures applied, for the most part, without public debate in the halls of Congress or legal appeal in the courts.

Guidelines have become an increasingly important aspect of the government's economic policy since 1962 when they were first suggested by the Council of Economic Advisers in connection with wages and prices. Originally, they were described in government circles as a contribution to public discussion of how the national interest might be judged in the case of private wage-price decisions. Gradually, however, suggestions and exhortations were reinforced by specific formulas and took on new authority.

A timely example of the government's manner of handling the so-called "voluntary" approach may be found in the balance-of-payments guidelines.

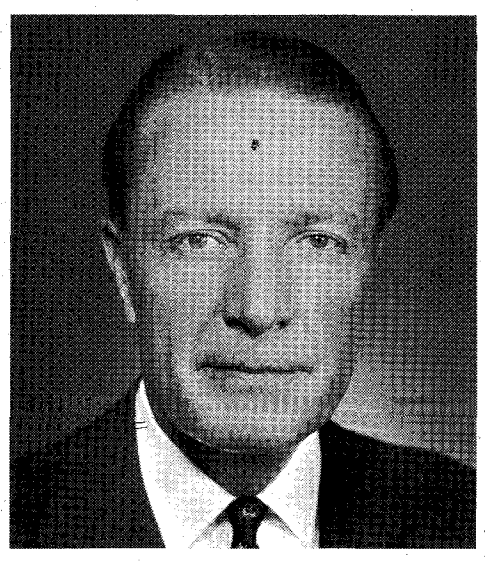
Balance of Payments

American corporations with large overseas operations were advised to improve their balance-of-payments position this year 15 to 20 per cent—by expanding exports, bringing home dollars held abroad, and deferring wherever possible new plant commitments in Europe. In February, the Federal Reserve Board set out more than a dozen retroactive guidelines for holding the growth of bank lending abroad to 105 per cent of what it was at the end of 1964.

As invariably happens, though, there are exceptions to the guidelines, and exceptions breed inconsistencies and inequities. For one thing, if part of a foreign loan is guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank, the entire loan is exempt from the 105 per cent ceiling; in other words, there are guidelines for everybody but the government.

The balance-of-payments rules point up one of the most serious drawbacks of the whole guideline approach—the tendency to avoid basic causes and deal only with symptoms. The government's program consists of short-run measures aimed at achieving quick results, while the balance-of-payments is and has been essentially a long-run problem.

To bring about a lasting solution, in my judgment, we must take such fundamental steps as curtailing military spending overseas, particularly in Europe; working resolutely toward a balanced budget; and permitting a firming-up of interest rates so that ours in the United States are more competitive with world rates. I have seen



Mr. Champion says the new trend toward "government by guideline" is "one of the most insidious and dangerous on the national scene today."

no evidence to substantiate the claim that you can achieve permanent solutions simply by issuing a few "voluntary" guidelines.

Moreover, to call such a program "voluntary" is like calling our beloved New York Mets a baseball team . . . the words don't quite fit the facts. Businessmen are only too well aware that if they refuse to go along with the program, they must suffer the consequences—and the consequences can be painful in an economy where federal expenditures account for 20 per cent of the gross nationa. product.

The second way in which government-by-guideline differs from the supervision we have known in the past is its vast scope, in terms of dollars spent and power applied.

There has been great fanfare about the Administration's holding the federal budget under the magic $100-billion mark. Much has been said about the fact that the budget for the new fiscal year represents an increase of only $2 billion over the old one. However, this applies to the so-called administrative budget.

A more revealing total by far is the cash budget, which includes the federal trust funds for Social Security, highways and the like. This budget is put at $127.4 billion, an increase of $6 billion. And if Congress enacts the Administration's new programs to bring about the "Great Society," federal cash outlays by 1970 will top $150 billion.

At the rate the government is spending now, our budget is likely to reach the moon before we do!

Yet if you raise a question in Washington about balancing the budget, you run the risk of being hauled off to the Smithsonian for preservation as a quaint curiosity alongside the whooping crane and the dodo bird.

Federal Control

Sometimes figures tell a story more graphically than words. Consider these figures, for example:

- One dollar out of every five spent in the United States and one job of every eight now flow from the federal government.
- Federal loan and credit activities such as those of the Rural Electrification Administration now embrace 48 agencies using some $75 billion in direct or contingent liabilities in taxpayer funds.
- In 30 of the 50 states, the federal government has more civilian employes on its payroll than the state governments.
- Federal grants to states and localities have more than tripled in the past decade.

With this largess has come a new round of guidelines from Washington because federal officials seldom advance funds without insisting that recipients meet certain specifications.

So we have a situation in which farmers in the most remote county are supervised by Washington-appointed officials. Hot lunches in our schools are subsidized and regulated by central authority. Medicare, aid to education, urban renewal, the anti-poverty program—all these are controlled primarily from Washington. Thus the federal government is moving into the decision-making process to a degree and in a manner which seem to me to raise fundamental questions.

Do the government's new activities interfere with the operation of the free-market system?

Do they invalidate price as an index of the demand for products and services, and of the costs incurred in their production?

Do they weaken the regulatory force of competition?

These are the questions we as a nation have always asked in trying to determine whether government activities went too far, whether they tended to create a planned economy, to regiment industry, and to imperil economic freedom. When we raise such questions today with respect to some of our guidelines—and more particularly with the guideline approach—the answers come back resoundingly in the affirmative.

Interference with the free-market system? Government-by-guideline is based on the assumption that bureaucrats know more than the market, that they can readily comprehend all the complexities of economic life. While in the market economy individuals and businesses plan for themselves, it is the essence of government planning that the authorities plan for everybody. While in the market economy planning is largely voluntary, the characteristic of government planning is that it is backed by the full power of the state implying the use of coercive authority.

The consequences of trying to substitute central planning for the market system are most clearly illustrated today in the case of Soviet Russia. There we are seeing a deliberate campaign by the Communist planners to *unplan* part of their economy.

Yet isn't it ironic that while the Communists are flirting with the old bugaboo of Marxism—the market economy—we in the United States appear to be leaning more and more in the direction of central planning?

The wage-price guidelines are a case in point. The federal government has undertaken to tell labor and management in the steel industry how it thinks prices and wages should be fixed in the next three years.

Wage-Price Guidelines

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, formerly chairman of President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, argues persuasively that wage-price guidelines could have dangerous consequences for the economy. If they exerted the influence intended, he believes, they could throttle the forces of competition, become a drag on economic growth and efficiency, and lead to an economy which would be almost indistinguishable from one in which wages and prices were set by government fiat.

Even closer to home is the example of interest rates. It is a peculiarity of our times that while no one questions the desirability of a drop in these rates, many people in Washington view their rise as an infallible sign that the whole economy is going to pieces. Consequently, this area has been a prime target for government-by-guideline.

You'll recall that last November, the Federal Reserve raised its rediscount rate and lifted the ceiling on interest rates that banks could pay for time and savings deposits. Simultaneously, however, the government took vigorous action to dampen any tendency for lending rates to rise. The chairman of the Federal Reserve, the secretary of the treasury, and finally the President himself spoke out to the effect that there was no justification for a rise in commercial-bank lending rates.

This was clearly an interference with the operation of our free-market system, and it raises some in-

Continued on next page

This article is reprinted from the June "Tax Review" of Tax Foundation, Inc. It is based on an address Mr. Champion gave before the Illinois Bankers Association on May 25.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Continued from Opposite Page

Threat of Government by Guideline

triguing questions. Does anyone in the United States, including the President himself, have any special knowledge of just what specific interest rates—or specific steel prices, for that matter—ought to be? Economists agree that our knowledge in this area is sharply limited.

It is the great advantage of the market system that it puts this limited knowledge to work effectively. The consumer knows what he wants in a way that cannot be guessed by someone sitting in high authority; the manager knows how to produce it in the most economical way. So as our society grows increasingly complex, the market system actually becomes more, not less, essential.

Another question raised by the presidential intervention on interest rates is this: When government concentrates on holding bank lending rates and long-term interest rates down to preconceived levels, doesn't this invalidate the whole economic function of such rates?

Interest, after all, is the vital balance-wheel between savings and investment. When investment demand is strong, individuals and corporations will increase their borrowings. Banks and other lending institutions must get more money to lend, and to do so they must pay more to attract the saver. Money costs more, so banks have to charge more.

When demand for borrowing is weak, it would be natural for interest rates to fall. Such fluctuation in the price of money, as in the price of any other item, far from being an unsettling influence on the national economy, is really a built-in stabilizing factor. In boom times, higher rates encourage savings as against spending, thus reducing inflationary pressures; in slack times, lower rates stimulate spending, thus helping to move the economy ahead.

The achievement of sound money, a dependable currency system and satisfactory economic growth requires open and competitive markets. Such markets cannot thrive when the government is manipulating specific wages, prices and interest rates. It is significant, I think, that Japan and the countries of Western Europe, which have had the highest interest rates in recent years, have also enjoyed the fastest growth rates.

Another area where the federal government is making alarming inroads is education, which has been looked upon historically as a local responsiblity. A sign of the times emerged just recently from Senate debate on the federal aid-to-education bill. Sen. Peter Dominick of Colorado proposed an amendment that would have empowered the states themselves, rather than the federal government, to approve applications for the supplemental education centers to be set up under the legislation.

In other words, no federal project could be started without the specific approval of the state. Now you would think that a proposal so much in keeping with our whole posture on education would have been endorsed almost without dissent. Instead, the Administration passed the word on Capitol Hill that it was opposed to this plan and it was overwhelmingly defeated.

It is not unusual to encounter in Washington and on our college campuses people who would like to sweep away the whole concept of state and local powers. A centralized domination, with states and localities reduced to mere administrative units, they argue, would be far more efficient.

They seem to forget the lesson of history that such centralization flouts basic rights, weakens the moral fiber of the people, restricts individual decision-making, and in the long run would destroy the incentives that have made our country and our economy the envy and aspiration of the world.

The case of the government that thinks it knows more than the marketplace about how to run the economy is nothing new in history. This was one of the root causes of the American Revolution. The English system of mercantilism was based on government regulation of every aspect of the economy, including the Colonies. The American colonists objected and eventually fought to enforce their will.

Today, those of us who believe that the trend toward centralization poses a grave threat to economic freedom must also be willing to fight.

I am convinced that this trend can be reversed. But it can be done only by a determined people willing to speak up and work hard for the things they believe in . . . for government policies that provide a favorable environment for the private economy, that promote competition and avoid government intervention, that leave private individuals with more of their own money for their own purposes, that avoid both inflation and deflation.

I hear few voices raised today in support of these policies. Indeed, there has been an almost total absence of constructive critical comment from the business community with regard to the Administration's programs.

It's up to every citizen—to you and to me—to speak out for individual freedom of choice, personal responsibility and sound fiscal policies. There are no government guidelines for these concepts, yet the total experience of the American people has demonstrated their validity beyond challenge.

They have always been our greatest source of strength. And they are our best hope for the future.

□ □ □

PAYROLL DOUBLED—Since 1940, the federal civilian payroll has doubled in personnel, increased over eight times in wages and salaries paid. The Chicago *Tribune's* Walter Trohan estimates more than 250,000 federal employes are paid more than $10,000 a year.—From *NAM Reports*

□ □ □

WITH EX-PHARMACIST Hubert Humphrey as vice president, all foreign nations asking for aid will get fast-fast-fast relief.—From the *Jay-Bee Upsondowns*

Collectivism vs. Individualism

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Much of the last presidential campaign was devoted to criticism of my voting record on two issues which were considered fundamental: the test ban treaty and the civil rights law.

Because many Republicans voted for both of them, while I voted against them, it was said that I was out of step with my party. I reject that interpretation because neither vote reflected a partisan position—both resulted from deeply held personal convictions.

The point is this: those votes reflected honest differences of opinion and not either a Republican or a Democratic position. Democrats respected as liberals voted against the civil rights bill because of constitutional reservations; Republicans called conservatives voted for the test ban because of personal convictions having nothing to do with a fundamental party line.

In the civil rights law, it is my conviction that the sections on public accommodations and employment violate absolutely fundamental rights in favor of illusory rights. With the test ban treaty, I believe this nation has recklessly placed itself in an inferior technological position without a realistic guarantee that the Soviet Union is in an equally disabled condition—and if so, that it will remain so.

To find a vote that reflects a definite partisan principle, look at the recent vote on legislation to provide a federal subsidy to certain families for the payment of rent.

Clearly, this is a collectivist versus individualist issue, a Democratic versus Republican issue, a bureaucracy versus free enterprise issue—no ifs, ands or buts.

Note the qualifications of this bill.

It has been aptly described as the first new idea President Johnson has contributed to his so-named "Great Society." But he has admitted in certain moments of candor that segments of this welfare-state blueprint are either leftovers from the Kennedy days or copies of plans laid down much earlier by such men as Huey Long, the Louisiana Kingfish, or Franklin Roosevelt, the first of the "dealers."

This bill would shatter by its precedent every single barrier to every intrusion of federal power into the affairs of our citizens. If the federal government can pay your rent, it can pay for everything else. If it can pay for everything, with money first taken from the people, it can control everything.

The bill is not much more complicated than that, although I understand that such simple pictures are old-fashioned in these days of studied complexity and complex studies.

Finally, no bill of recent memory more neatly sums up the fundamental differences between Democratic and Republican principles.

But what happened?

The bill passed the House, thanks to the votes not of Democrats but of four men whose party labels say Republican—Representatives Lindsay, Halpern, Reid and Horton of New York. For anyone truly interested in men who have swum completely out of the mainstream of their party, this quartet is a classic example. We await the analysis of their defection—but not while holding our breath.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

HISTORY IN THE MAKING!

Page after page of living, illustrated history . . . just as it appeared more than 100 years ago.

Each and every one of these faithfully reproduced periodicals is an education, an adventure in reading, for the entire family. The great events, news of the day, even the advertisements will hold you captive.

AS IT WAS ACTUALLY WITNESSED . . .

The Civil War, a nation divided against itself. The battles, the heros, the villains . . . and the smaller stories, quiet happenings, of people caught up in the electric atmosphere of a growing, struggling, country. All of it (sixteen pages of historical text and beautiful engravings), word for word, line for line, exactly as it was reported then.

Begin today—while they last, Robert's will try to fill requests for specific dates between 1860 and 1864.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS TRULY DIFFERENT OFFER

Three different dates in our history (a total of at least 48 pages) for $2.00. Your satisfaction is guaranteed by Robert's. If, for any reason, you're not entirely delighted with what you receive, return it for a full refund.

RECAPTURE THE PAST

These are not "clumsy looking copies", but faithful reproductions from originals that are selling today for as much as $50 each. Perfectly suited for framing, to display in your home or office. Ideal for students to use as an enlightening reference. A truly different approach to gift giving.

NO RISK OFFER

ROBERTS • BOX 145 • WILMETTE, ILL. 60091

Please send me____set(s) of three complete reissues of the famous periodical of a century ago.

Enclosed is $2.00 for each set. If I am not completely satisfied I may return the order for a full refund.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____

STATE_____

☐ ENCLOSED $_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

House Votes Right-to-Work Repeal

Here is the 221-to-203 rollcall vote by which the House passed a bill July 28 to repeal Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act:

Democrats for: 206

Adams (Wash.)
Addabbo (N.Y.)
Albert (Okla.)
Anderson (Tenn.)
Annunzio (Ill.)
Ashley (Ohio)
Bandstra (Iowa)
Barrett (Pa.)
Bingham (N.Y.)
Blatnik (Minn.)
Boggs (La.)
Boland (Mass.)
Bolling (Mo.)
Brademas (Ind.)
Brooks (Tex.)
Brown (Calif.)
Burke (Mass.)
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Cameron (Calif.)
Carey (N.Y.)
Celler (N.Y.)
Chelf (Ky.)
Clark (Pa.)
Clevenger (Mich.)
Cohelan (Calif.)
Conyers (Mich.)
Corman (Calif.)
Craley (Pa.)
Culver (Iowa)
Daddario (Conn.)
Daniels (N.J.)
Dawson (Ill.)
Delaney (N.Y.)
Dent (Pa.)
Denton (Ind.)
Diggs (Mich.)
Dingell (Mich.)
Donohue (Mass.)
Dow (N.Y.)
Dulski (N.Y.)
Duncan (Ore.)
Dyal (Calif.)
Edmondson (Okla.)
Edwards (Calif.)
Evans (Colo.)
Fallon (Md.)
Farbstein (N.Y.)
Farnsley (Ky.)
Farnum (Mich.)
Feighan (Ohio)
Flood (Pa.)
Fogarty (R.I.)
Foley (Wash.)
William Ford (Mich.)
Fraser (Minn.)
Friedel (Md.)
Fulton (Tenn.)
Gallagher (N.J.)
Garmatz (Md.)
Giaimo (Conn.)
Gilbert (N.Y.)
Gilligan (Ohio)
Gonzalez (Tex.)
Grabowski (Conn.)
Gray (Ill.)
Green (Pa.)
Gregg (Iowa)
Grider (Tenn.)
Griffiths (Mich.)
Hagen (Calif.)
Hamilton (Ind.)
Hanley (N.Y.)
Hanna (Calif.)
Hansen (Iowa)
Hansen (Wash.)
Hathaway (Maine)
Hawkins (Calif.)
Hays (Ohio)
Hechler (W.Va.)
Helstoski (N.J.)
Hicks (Wash.)
Holifield (Calif.)
Holland (Pa.)
Howard (N.J.)
Hungate (Mo.)
Huot (N.H.)
Ichord (Mo.)
Irwin (Conn.)
Jacobs (Ind.)
Joelson (N.J.)
Johnson (Calif.)
Johnson (Okla.)
Karsten (Mo.)
Karth (Minn.)
Kastenmeier (Wis.)
Kee (W.Va.)
Kelly (N.Y.)
King (Calif.)
King (Utah)
Kirwan (Ohio)
Kluczynski (Ill.)
Krebs (N.J.)
Leggett (Calif.)
Long (Md.)
Love (Ohio)
McCarthy (N.Y.)
McDowell (Del.)
McFall (Calif.)
McGrath (N.J.)
Macdonald (Mass.)
Machen (Md.)
Mackie (Mich.)
Madden (Ind.)
Matsunaga (Hawaii)
Meeds (Wash.)
Miller (Calif.)
Minish (N.J.)
Mink (Hawaii)
Moeller (Ohio)
Monagan (Conn.)
Moorhead (Pa.)
Morgan (Pa.)
Morris (N.M.)
Morrison (La.)
Moss (Calif.)
Multer (N.Y.)
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N.Y.)
Natcher (Ky.)
Nedzi (Mich.)
Nix (Pa.)
O'Brien (N.Y.)
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Hara (Mich.)
Olsen (Mont.)
Olson (Minn.)
O'Neill (Mass.)
Ottinger (N.Y.)
Patten (N.J.)
Pepper (Fla.)
Perkins (Ky.)
Philbin (Mass.)
Pike (N.Y.)
Powell (N.Y.)
Price (Ill.)
Pucinski (Ill.)
Race (Wis.)
Randall (Mo.)
Redlin (N.D.)
Resnick (N.Y.)
Reuss (Wis.)
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rivers (Alaska)
Rodino (N.J.)
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan (Ill.)
Roncallo (Wyo.)
Rooney (N.Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Roosevelt (Calif.)
Rosenthal (N.Y.)
Rostenkowski (Ill.)
Roush (Ind.)
Roybal (Calif.)
Ryan (N.Y.)
St. Germain (R.I.)
St. Onge (Conn.)
Scheuer (N.Y.)
Schisler (Ill.)
Schmidhauser (Iowa)
Secrest (Ohio)
Senner (Ariz.)
Shipley (Ill.)
Sickles (Md.)
Sisk (Calif.)
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers (W.Va.)
Stalbaum (Wis.)
Steed (Okla.)
Stratton (N.Y.)
Sullivan (Mo.)
Sweeney (Ohio)
Tenzer (N.Y.)
Thompson (N.J.)
Thompson (Tex.)
Todd (Mich.)
Tunney (Calif.)
Ullman (Ore.)
Van Deerlin (Calif.)
vanik (Ohio)
Vigorito (Pa.)
Vivian (Mich.)
Walker (N.M.)
White (Idaho)
Charles H. Wilson (Calif.)
Wolff (N.Y.)
Wright (Tex.)
Yates (Ill.)
Zablocki (Wis.)

Republicans for: 21

Ayres (Ohio)
Corbett (Pa.)
Dwyer (N.J.)
Fino (N.Y.)
Fulton (Pa.)
Halpern (N.Y.)
Horton (N.Y.)
Keith (Mass.)
Kunkel (Pa.)
Lindsay (N.Y.)
McDade (Pa.)
Morse (Mass.)
Mosher (Ohio)
O'Konski (Wis.)
Pelly (Wash.)
Pirnie (N.Y.)
Reid (N.Y.)
Saylor (Pa.)
Schweiker (Pa.)
Stanton (Ohio)
Tupper (Maine)

Democrats against: 86

Abbitt (Va.)
Abernethy (Miss.)
George Andrews (Ala.)
Ashmore (S.C.)
Aspinall (Colo.)
Baring (Nev.)
Beckworth (Tex.)
Bennett (Fla.)
Burleson (Tex.)
Cabell (Tex.)
Callan (Neb.)
Casey (Tex.)
Cooley (N.C.)
Davis (Ga.)
De la Garza (Tex.)
Dorn (S.C.)
Dowdy (Tex.)
Downing (Va.)
Everett (Tenn.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Fascell (Fla.)
Fisher (Tex.)
Flynt (Ga.)
Fountain (N.C.)
Fuqua (Fla.)
Gathings (Ark.)
Gettys (S.C.)
Gibbons (Fla.)
Green (Ore.)
Hagan (Ga.)
Haley (Fla.)
Hardy (Va.)
Harris (Ark.)
Hebert (La.)
Henderson (N.C.)
Herlong (Fla.)
Hull (Mo.)
Jarman (Okla.)
Jennings (Va.)
Jones (Ala.)
Jones (Mo.)
Kornegay (N.C.)
Landrum (Ga.)
Lennon (N.C.)
Long (La.)
McMillan (S.C.)
Mackay (Ga.)
Mahon (Tex.)
Marsh (Va.)
Matthews (Fla.)
Mills (Ark.)
Murray (Tenn.)
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman (La.)
Patman (Tex.)
Pickle (Tex.)
Poage (Tex.)
Pool (Tex.)
Purcell (Tex.)
Rivers (S.C.)
Roberts (Tex.)
Rogers (Fla.)
Rogers (Tex.)
Satterfield (Va.)
Scott (N.C.)
Selden (Ala.)
Sikes (Fla.)
Slack (W.Va.)
Smith (Va.)
Stephens (Ga.)
Stubblefield (Ky.)
Taylor (N.C.)
Teague (Tex.)
Trimble (Ark.)
Tuck (Va.)
Tuten (Ga.)
Udall (Ariz.)
Waggoner (La.)
Watts (Ky.)
Weltner (Ga.)
White (Tex.)
Whitener (N.C.)
Whitten (Miss.)
Williams (Miss.)
Willis (La.)
Young (Tex.)

Republicans against: 117

Adair (Ind.)
Anderson (Ill.)
G. Andrews (Ala.)
Andrews (N.D.)
Arends (Ill.)
Ashbrook (Ohio)
Baldwin (Calif.)
Bates (Mass.)
Battin (Mont.)
Belcher (Okla.)
Bell (Calif.)
Berry (S.D.)
Betts (Ohio)
Bolton (Ohio)
Bray (Ind.)
Brock (Tenn.)
Broomfield (Mich.)
Brown (Ohio)
Broyhill (N.C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan (Ala.)
Burton (Utah)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Callaway (Ga.)
Carter (Ky.)
Cederberg (Mich.)
Chamberlain (Mich.)
Don Clausen (Calif.)
Del Clawson (Calif.)
Cleveland (N.H.)
Collier (Ill.)
Conable (N.Y.)
Conte (Mass.)
Cramer (Fla.)
Cunningham (Neb.)
Curtin (Pa.)
Curtis (Mo.)
Dague (Pa.)
Davis (Wis.)
Derwinski (Ill.)
Devine (Ohio)
Dickinson (Ala.)
Dole (Kan.)
Duncan (Tenn.)
Edwards (Ala.)
Ellsworth (Kan.)
Erlenborn (Ill.)
Findley (Ill.)
Gerald Ford (Mich.)
Frelinghuysen (N.J.)
Goodell (N.Y.)
Griffin (Mich.)
Gross (Iowa)
Grover (N.Y.)
Gubser (Calif.)
Gurney (Fla.)
Hall (Mo.)
Halleck (Ind.)
Hansen (Idaho)
Harsha (Ohio)
Harvey (Ind.)
Harvey (Mich.)
Hosmer (Calif.)
Hutchinson (Mich.)
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas (N.C.)
King (N.Y.)
Laird (Wis.)
Langen (Minn.)
Latta (Ohio)
Lipscomb (Calif.)
McClory (Ill.)
McCulloch (Ohio)
McEwen (N.Y.)
MacGregor (Minn.)
Mailliard (Calif.)
Martin (Ala.)
Martin (Mass.)
Martin (Neb.)
Mathias (Md.)
May (Wash.)
Michel (Ill.)
Minshall (Ohio)
Mize (Kan.)
Moore (W.Va.)
Morton (Md.)
Nelsen (Minn.)
Poff (Va.)
Quie (Minn.)
Quillen (Tenn.)
Reid (Ill.)
Reifel (S.D.)
Reinecke (Calif.)
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Robison (N.Y.)
Roudebush (Ind.)
Rumsfeld (Ill.)
Schneebeli (Pa.)
Shriver (Kan.)
Skubitz (Kan.)
Smith (Calif.)
Smith (N.Y.)
Springer (Ill.)
Stafford (Vt.)
Talcott (Calif.)
Teague (Calif.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Utt (Calif.)
Walker (Miss.)
Watkins (Pa.)
Watson (S.C.)
Whalley (Pa.)
Bob Wilson (Calif.)
Wyatt (Ore.)
Wydler (N.Y.)
Younger (Calif.)

Recorded for but not actually voting (3): Thomas (Tex.), Keogh (N.Y.) and Toll (Pa.), Democrats.

Recorded against but not actually voting (3): Colmer (Miss.), Bonner (N.C.), Democrats, and Widnall (N.J.), Republican.

Absent or not voting four.

Vacancies: One.

What's in the Dirksen Amendment?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

The assumption is that Sen. Everett Dirksen's reapportionment resolution would "thwart the Supreme Court," or "nullify democracy." About the most that ever is said is that the Dirksen resolution, if it were added by amendment to the Constitution, would permit the states to apportion seats in one house of their legislatures by factors other than population.

There is much more than this to the Dirksen proposal. It begins with that great and forgotten noun with which the Constitution itself begins—the noun that recurs four times in the Bill of Rights.

"The people," it begins. "The people of a state may apportion one house of a bicameral legislature using population, geography, or political subdivisions as factors, giving each factor such weight as they deem appropriate." Here Dirksen is reaching to the very roots of sovereignty, to the people themselves. He would let them decide.

In the next phrase, he echoes the word. Before such a plan of apportionment could be adopted, it must have been submitted "to a vote of the people and approved by a majority of those voting on the issue." But this is not the only safeguard: When such a plan of apportionment is submitted to a vote of the people, "there shall also be submitted, at the same election, an alternative plan of apportionment based upon substantial equality of population."

What could be fairer? This was precisely what was done in Colorado, where the people twice rejected by overwhelming margins the bogus "democracy" of one man, one vote. The people are capable, Mr. Dirksen is saying, of deciding their own destinies better than the Supreme Court is capable of deciding for them. Why not let them choose between the computer and the check-and-balance?

Yet the Dirksen proposal has still one additional safeguard. The indefensible mal-apportionments of recent years cannot be permitted to recur, even in one chamber, as a consequence of one decision, once made. Every 10 years, any apportionment plan based on considerations other than population "shall be resubmitted to a vote of the people." There must be a continuing renewal of the people's consent to be governed by legislators of their own choosing, and not by King Numbers.

This is what the Dirksen amendment provides. It is founded surely and squarely upon the oldest principles of republican government; and we ought not to become so mesmerized by the senator's parliamentary skill and by his beautiful bassoon voice that we fail to heed what the senator says.

(Copyright 1965, *Newsday*)

WRITE YOUR SENATORS
URGING THEM
TO SUPPORT THE
DIRKSEN AMENDMENT.

Time is short. The Senate has already begun consideration of this measure.

In British Guiana

Pro-Americans Carry Guns To Fight Off Mao's Agents

By VICTOR RIESEL

Georgetown, British Guiana:—Here it is high noon all day long—even at midnight. Main Street in the broiling sun is lazily normal but anti-Communists never know who stalks them around corners.

No one forgets the plastic bombs and latter-day do-it-yourself Molotov cocktails. They go off regularly. Sometimes every day. They are the blasting, burning evidence that Mao has pushed his guerrilla warfare to this steppingstone northeastern tip of South America.

Only the bombing of the U.S. Consulate and U.S. Information Service reading room gets to the outside world. Here the Americans shrug their shoulders and talk of a new job classification in the foreign service: "Combat Librarian."

But the outside world does not hear of the Mao-ist Communist bombings of the telephone exchange, or of the irrigation viaducts or of the drainage systems which run from the dykes that protect this below sea level area from the ocean.

Nor does the free world hear of its gun-carrying champion—slim, fortyish Richard Ishmael, truly valiant leader of British Guiana's front-line union of agricultural and electrical workers known as the Man Power Citizens' Association. (MPCA).

It is this union, which has half the organized workers in this land as big as Britain, which the local pro-Peking Communists want to capture or smash. But wiry little Dick Ishmael, of East Indian parentage, walks tall in the powerful sun with an inner strength and courage that match it.

Not too long ago the Communists shot up his car. But they missed him. This agile man did two things swiftly: He telephoned a powerful Communist leader here and told him he'd kill him the next time anyone threw a gun his way. And he began packing a .38 revolver.

On formal occasions, such as greeting friends from overseas, Dick Ishmael replaces the .38 with a smaller derringer-like model, puts it in a black case on his belt and hovers over his visiting friends to make certain no one shoots their way.

Furthermore, Ishmael has trained someone close to him to shoot from the hip—just in case the Communists don't miss the next time. The "other person" has pledged to kill the Communist chief if anything should happen to Ishmael.

It is like that here, though Viet Nam draws all the world headlines. Dick Ishmael is a gentle man, a realist and would not arm himself unless he and the freedoms in which he believes were under assault. To help his countrymen, he is both high school principal and labor leader.

As an educator, Richard Ishmael heads the Indian Education Trust which runs a "public" institution for some 700 youngsters. The word "Indian" is a misnomer. It is open to all.

As a labor leader Ishmael has led the Man Power Citizens' Association's physical and ideological fight with the well-financed Communist forces seeking to capture the agricultural and industrial power structures of this land. The MPCA has been right in the storm center of a running battle costing over 200 lives.

There are other men who stride alongside Ishmael. They are the unreported heroes of this front in a land soon to become independent, a land therefore which will have a weak inner police force and militia. Yet it will be a land which will have a voice in world affairs and a vote in the United Nations.

The Mao-ist Communists know this country of 600,000 Negroes, East Indians, Chinese, white Portuguese and South American Indians could be the steppingstone to the Latin interior. The Communists know that they could capture it if they capture the labor movement.

So do Richard Ishmael and the man who stands with him. That's why they arm themselves.

(Distributed 1965
by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

□ □ □

Trade with No. Viet Nam

By REP. FRANK BOW (R.-Ohio)

Although it has diminished to some degree, the extent of free world trade with North Viet Nam is still a matter of great concern to many of us in Congress, and it is difficult for us to understand the State Department's attitude of indifference.

Legislation is pending that would deny the use of U.S. ports to any shipping serving North Viet Nam. The State Department opposes the bills. In a report dated June 9, the department wrote:

"Free world ships carry a substantial share of North Viet Nam's total seaborne imports, but the goods carried are virtually all non-strategic in nature, comprise only a small part of that country's economic availabilities, and are of secondary importance to its war capabilities. Moreover, if free world ships were removed from this trade, they could eventually be replaced by Communist bloc vessels."

Rep. Charles Chamberlain (R.-Mich.), one of the sponsors of the legislation, has put in the *Congressional Record* a list of the 401 free world ships that called at North Viet Nam ports last year and 74 ships that called there in the first six months of this year. Some were tankers, obviously important to the war effort, but whatever the cargo it is obvious that this trade is helpful to North Viet Nam.

If our friends and allies cannot stop this trading with our enemy by their ships, it seems to me that it is up to the United States to do what we can to penalize the shipping firms involved. Denial of the use of U.S. ports is a logical first step which should be undertaken at once.

This may seem a minor matter to some, but to me it is simple common sense that one does not give aid to the enemy, however slight. Perhaps, as the department contends, the shipping could be replaced by Communist bloc nations, but certainly this would be a hardship and inconvenience to them.

□ □ □

GIVEAWAYS—"For every day's pay somebody receives without working, somebody else works a day without pay." —Julius Hurst, Chairman, Tennessee Republican Executive Committee.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GAO Uncovers More Instances Of Rampant Foreign Aid Waste

From the Allen-Scott Report

The malodorous record of foreign aid waste, squandering and innumerable other shortcomings and failings continues to grow and grow and grow.

While President Johnson is adamantly demanding Congress vote another $3.3 billion for foreign aid, the General Accounting Office is uncovering new instances of costly mismanagement, bungling, inconsistencies and incoherencies.

Latest GAO findings reveal the Agency for International Development (AID) has been needlessly spending millions in direct conflict with the government's strenuous efforts to combat the critical balance-of-payments deficit. Instead of helping to wipe it out, AID has added to it.

In one case $3.8 million was unnecessarily spent for shipping costs that could have been paid with Brazilian currency.

In another, some $5.5 million in surplus U.S. tallow was "sold" to the United Arab Republic for its "soft" currency that stayed in that country—

Rep. Vernon Thomson (R.-Wis.) charges "confusing conflict of program and lack of policy in the foreign aid program."

thus displacing U.S. commercial sales of the commodity for dollars.

As a result of these two AID snafus, close to $10 million was added to the balance-of-payments deficit.

Rep. Vernon Thomson (R.-Wis.), member of the Foreign Affairs Committee who has long sought to drastically overhaul foreign aid operations, caustically cited these two instances as glaring examples of the "confusion, conflict of program and lack of policy in the foreign aid program."

"In Brazil, we gave away dollars," said Thomson. "In the UAR, we displaced $5.5 million transactions which would have improved our balance of payments and our gold reserve. Instead, while the government is endeavoring to limit our overseas spending and travel by Americans, the government itself wastes millions of dollars and contributes to the outflow of gold.

"Since the Administration is waging war on so many fronts, I would like to suggest a massive escalation of its alleged war on waste. If it is really sincere about waging war on waste, there is no better place to start than right in the foreign aid program, and no more appropriate time than now."

Thomson is drafting legislation to bar such contradictory AID operations. He will offer it as an amendment to the foreign aid appropriation bill when it is considered by the full House.

The General Accounting Office bluntly assails both transactions and places the blame squarely on AID.

In a detailed report on the UAR affair, the GAO discloses how "U.S. commercial dollar sales of tallow have been displaced by sales of surplus tallow for UAR currency that remains in that country"; also, that this has been going on since 1962 and is continuing.

"We estimate," declares the GAO report, "that commercial sales totaling about $5.5 million were displaced between 1962 and 1964, and that under existing agreements additional sales are likely to be displaced in 1965. This situation resulted because U.S. agencies made increasing amounts of surplus tallow available without establishing realistic commercial import requirements for the UAR.

"In 1958 UAR imports of tallow amounted to about 32,000 metric tons, which were obtained from U.S. exporters for dollars. In 1964 UAR imports increased to about 56,000 metric tons, but U.S. commercial dollar sales decreased to 21,600 metric tons.

"Commercial import requirements are specified in each P.L. 480 sales agreement as the means of ensuring that such sales do not displace normal commercial sales. More realistic import requirements should have been established which would have made possible a substantially higher level of U.S. commercial tallow exports."

The GAO report discloses that the State Department "classified its comments as confidential" on this costly blunder. But the GAO makes no bones about its opinion of the cause—"overriding policy considerations." Says the GAO:

"We believe the real reason for the unrealistic assessment by the U.S. agencies involved in this matter, and the consequent failure to protect U.S. commercial exports, is the overriding consideration by the State Department of foreign policy aspects and the implications of P.L. 480 programs, and the administration of these programs in a manner which focuses primarily on this consideration rather than on the safeguarding of U.S. commercial exports."

AID's needless expenditure of $3.8 million for shipping Brazilian sugar was doubly harmful—it adversely affected the U.S. balance of payments, and added the U.S. losses on its large holdings of inflation-depreciated Brazilian currency.

The GAO report also reveals that AID spent the $3.8 million for shipping despite an agreement with Brazil that its currency could be used for this purpose.

"From July 1961 through December 1963," says GAO, "AID unnecessarily spent $3.8 million for financing shipments of Brazilian sugar and other commodities to other aid-receiving countries when it could have paid for these shipments with U.S.-owned Brazilian cruzeiros.

"If the agency had spent cruzeiros rather than dollars, it would have (1) helped alleviate the U. S. balance-of-payments deficit, (2) provided the U.S. Treasury with an equivalent amount of dollar receipts which would have acted to reduce the U.S. budget deficit, and (3) avoided a severe loss, from inflation, in the value of an equivalent amount of U.S.-owned cruzeiros.

"AID did not use cruzeiros for financing these shipments even though existing legislation authorized such use and an agreement between Brazil and the United States provided for such use. Although the general policies of AID and the executive branch provide for and encourage the use of foreign currencies in lieu of dollars, there has been a lack of AID operating procedures designed to ensure that consideration is given to the use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies for financing procurement by aid-receiving countries."

The General Accounting Office has a separate section to maintain a close and continuous scrutiny of AID operations. Last year it spent $2.575 million for this purpose and submitted more than a score of reports exposing numerous deficiencies, shortcomings, waste, bungling and mismanagement.

(Distributed 1965
by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

'School' for Radicals in N.Y.

From the Nashville *Banner*

That new institution announced in New York headlines recently—as in the *Times*' "Radicals Set Up Own University"—does not lack for professors. . . of a sort. In connection with it, there is Dr. Allen Krebs, a former professor of sociology at Adelphi University in Garden City, L. I. He has taught "Marxism and American Decadence" there; and said he was "fired" from Adelphi for traveling to Cuba last summer.

Others in a faculty said to consist of 30 include Dr. Staughton Lynd, of Yale, who participated in that Harvard teach-in recently—demanding reversal of U.S. policy in Viet Nam, smearing President Johnson, and calling for his resignation as "vain, stubborn, and parochially-minded." What his subject will be on this summer assignment isn't stipulated. At New Haven he teaches "The American Radical Tradition to 1900."

Then there are, as listed, Dr. Joseph Berke, psychotherapist and poet: Gerald Long, identified as "stevedore and philosopher"; James Mellon, instructor of political science at Drew University; and Martin Glass, instructor of literature at Yeshiva University.

According to Dr. Krebs, the idea for the university germinated about the time of the student riots at the University of California at Berkeley. Oddly enough, however, the central character of that rebellion, Mario Savio, is not listed as a faculty member of this "university."

They have established it in an ancient loft building on 14th Street, launching out with an enrollment reported at 210. The funds for establishing it and renting the loft were supplied in part by the non-salaried faculty. The Times reports that a total of $500 was lent by John Maher, a member of the Harvard "Students for a Democratic Society" —you know, SDS.

One course offered is called "The Psychotic Experience as an Archtype of Paradise Lost." It is described as an exploration of the "experience of going-into-madness."

So moves pedagogy in some circles, or eddies whirling dizzily for motion and noise and the furious spin-in. It could be advantageous to have these characters confined to one "campus," there to lecture, fascinate, and try out their intellectual holds on each other.

It is no infringement on "academic freedom" to suggest that violent insurrection is no part of it. When eventually these sponsors get around to requesting "federal aid" for their institutions, Commissioner Keppel should at least run a double check on it before subsidizing it at the taxpayers' expense.

□ □ □

"SOUTH VIET NAM sometimes seems a pretty poor place on which to state the hope of freedom in Asia, but it has one great virtue—it is better than any other place we could retreat to," says Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.). "China was once the testing ground, but it was called the wrong place, and we failed the test," he continued. "Then it was Korea and we settled for a stalemate instead of victory—then it was Laos and we agreed to neutralization instead of independence. To those who now say that Viet Nam is the wrong place at the wrong time, I would say that we have listened to them so long we have run out of places. South Viet Nam will have to do—the next place will be worse."

□ □ □

'FROM EACH ACCORDING TO . . . '—In the "Great Society," creeping socialism has found more than its match. Socialism only redistributes the wealth. The "Great Society" is redistributing poverty.—From the Indianapolis *Star*

□ □ □

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT now owns 34 per cent of all the land in the United States, compared with 21 per cent 10 years ago. The figures are supplied by the American Foreign Industries, Inc.

RUSSIAN COMMUNISM
A CHALLENGE AND A FRAUD

WILLIAM H. WILBUR

Must we sit idly by and watch Russian communism reach out from Cuba to all of South America, from Zanzibar to the mainland of Africa?

Is the Soviet Union vulnerable in any basic way?

Is it possible to undertake a positive campaign which will disrupt the Soviet Union from within, destroy the myth of communism's appeal and at the same time preclude a fighting war or a nuclear struggle?

The information to answer these questions, and many more, is contained in this authoritative book.

296 pages.....$5.95

". . . shows why communism is a failure and a fraud"—FACTS IN EDUCATION.
". . . General Wilbur's book is a valuable primer"—Harry Browne, BETWEEN THE BOOKENDS.

Caxton Printers
of
Caldwell, Idaho

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen (1899-1964)

Dedicated Associate James L. Wick (1897-1964)

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events* . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective, it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

President and Executive Publisher	Milton I. Wick
Publisher	Kenneth W. Ingwalson
Executive Editor	Thomas S. Winter
Capitol Hill Editor	Allan H. Ryskind
Business Manager	Robert D. Kephart
Managing Editor	Robert F. Latham
Assistant Editor	Gary W. Russell
Art Director	Jack Stricker
Editorial Production	Ricky J. Lloyd
Shipping Manager	Ray McMurray
Contributing Editors	Frank Chodorov
	Edna Lonigan

Bound Volumes indexed: July-Dec. 1963, $18. April-June, 1963, $18. Jan-March, 1963, $18. Second six months, 1962, $15. First six months, 1962, $15. Second six months, 1961, $15. THE BEST OF *HUMAN EVENTS* 1955-1961, $15.

WHEN WRITING ABOUT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION—an address change, a renewal, a question, a complaint-SEND THE ADDRESS LABEL ON YOUR WEEKLY *HUMAN EVENTS* for address changes. Use zone numbers.

HUMAN EVENTS cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *HUMAN EVENTS*.

Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. One-year subscription, $12.50. Two-year subscription, $19.90. Five week subscription, $1.

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in Human Events are:

Holmes Alexander	Barry Goldwater	Russell Kirk	Dr. Max Rafferty	Henry J. Taylor
The Allen-Scott Report	Paul Harvey	Irene Corbally Kuhn	Victor Riesel	George Todt
Constantine Brown	Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Victor Lasky	Donald I. Rogers	Walter Trohan
John Chamberlain	Howard Kershner	Fulton Lewis Jr.	Morrie Ryskind	Alice Widener
Ralph de Toledano	James J. Kilpatrick	John O'Hara		

CONTENTS

Despite Scandals, Shriver Still Says Poverty War Is 'Going Great'—By Fulton Lewis Jr. 2
Expensive 'School' in St. Petersburg—By Paul Harvey 2
New Handbook Explains Government Benefits—From the Richmond News Leader 2
Justice Goldberg to the U.N.—From the Cincinnati Enquirer 3
26 More Weeks of Jobless Pay—By Alice Widener 3
Texas Businessman Heads Group Seeking Control of CBS Network 6
Secret Red Training School Called Unqualified Success—By Fulton Lewis Jr. 6
Suspicions About Morals and the 'Great Society'—By Morrie Ryskind 7
Bunche Statement on Red China Undercuts United Nations' Goals—From the San Diego Union 7
Politics in Youth Jobs—From the Des Moines Register 8
Lesson for GOP in Story of '60 Democratic Ticket—by Walter Trohan 8
Shelepin: Man Behind the Scene in Russia—By Henry J. Taylor 9
FDR Jr.'s Employment Commission Now Seeks Increased Police Powers—From the Chicago Tribune 9
Humphrey Latest News Planter—From the Allen-Scott Report 9
Government by Guideline: New Threat to Economic Freedom—By George Champion 10
Collectivism vs. Individualism—By Barry Goldwater 11
What's in the Dirksen Amendment—By James J. Kilpatrick 12
Pro-Americans Carry Guns to Fight Off Mao's Agents—By Victor Riesel 12
GAO Uncovers More Instances of Rampant Foreign Aid Waste—From the Allen-Scott Report 13
'School' for Radicals in N.Y.—From the Nashville Banner 13
The Excesses of Tax Collectors—By Russell Kirk 14
LBJ Has No Sense of Humor?—From the Omaha Evening World-Herald 14
Spotlight on Congress 15

LBJ Has No Sense of Humor?

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

"The big trouble with Lyndon," said one of the Kennedy faction recently, "is that he has no sense of humor."

This assessment is based upon the picture of an unsmiling Old Cornpone that has been laboriously painted on the national canvas these past several months. But this is no more the true Lyndon Johnson than a sober-sided Honest Abe was the real Lincoln.

You ask for evidence?

Then consider one of the recent better-publicized events in Washington.

For two consecutive days the President called in his department heads and bureau chiefs to lecture them on the imperative need for economy in next year's budget.

Why? Well, said the President, two new programs are going to be mighty, mighty expensive and it will be necessary for the bureaucracy to cut costs elsewhere in order to support them.

And what are these top priority programs?

So far as press dispatches reveal, the President did not even crack a smile when he replied: the war in Viet Nam and the "Great Society." Thus the President's topmost political program was placed on the same level of importance as the free world's war against the Communist conspiracy.

But the unsmiling President did not let the matter drop there. Among the first officials he called to tell how they had saved money for the taxpayers was (how did you ever guess it?) Sargent Shriver, the generalissimo of the "War on Poverty."

No sense of humor? Indeed!

Walter Knott's Experience

The Excesses of Tax Collectors

By RUSSELL KIRK

Any successful man of business must reflect, sometimes, that he is working for the government, rather than for himself, nowadays. And not seldom Internal Revenue agents behave as if they held title to the businesses from which they collect a rich revenue.

Take Knott's Berry Farm and Ghost Town, in Orange County, Calif. This is a most prosperous business, with thousands of visitors every day in the year. Also, it is one of the most interesting and amusing places of public resort in all this country. Beginning as a small farmer with some withered boysenberry

Walter Knott developed Knott's Berry Farm and Ghost Town in Orange County, Calif.

bushes he had bought as a bargain, Mr. Walter Knott has created a kind of wonderful world of his own.

He still sells vast quantities of boysenberries, boysenberry juice, boysenberry pies and the like, but his popular restaurants and gift shops are a larger item in his business. His Ghost Town is a charming, roomy re-creation of an old Californian mining town, many of its buildings actually transported to their present site from the old boomtown of Calico.

He has marvelous rides—on the mining railway through the "Calico Mine," on the old-fashioned train, on stagecoaches—and all manner of imaginative diversions. There is no admission charge to the grounds, and even parking is free. Many happy hours I've squandered at Knott's, which is more nearly a beneficent public service than it is a commercial venture.

Well, Knott's is a partnership. Mr. Knott and his wife still live in their old farmhouse in the middle of the grounds. Most of the profit of Knott's goes into fresh embellishments of this unique establishment—the most recent addition, now under construction, being a full-scale reproduction of Independence Hall.

Of every dollar's profit that Knott's makes, however, 70 cents goes for federal income taxes! Though Walter Knott is patently one of the most honest men in America, the Internal Revenue people intently scrutinize the returns of his business, hoping to extract still more tribute.

Not long ago, for instance, an Internal Revenue agent told Mr. Knott that he ought to be paying rent to his own partnership for living in his own farmhouse! Mr. Knott was rightfully indignant at the notion of being compelled to pay rent to themselves for their own old house, merely to increase the partnership's income by a hundred dollars or so a month, and thus provide Internal Revenue with a slightly larger gross income to tax.

By way of concession, the Internal Revenue man decided that the government could allow the Knotts to continue to inhabit their own house, rent-free, on the theory that Mr. Knott is a nocturnal caretaker of the grounds of the Berry Farm and Ghost Town! (Walter Knott sometimes does answer business telephone calls after the offices of the enterprise have closed for the day.)

So Knott is listed on the government's books as a kind of janitor, and by gracious dispensation is permitted to dwell in his own farmhouse without paying Washington for the privilege.

In the fullness of time, as things are going, many of us may be little better than caretakers of our own nominal private property, paying such a burden of federal, state, county and local taxes that it might be better to turn over our title-deeds to Washington, obtain a government custodian's salary and pension, and accept our servile condition. But I don't rejoice at the prospect.

(Copyright 1965, General Features Corp.)

□ □ □

SPACE PROGRAM IMPAIRED—Despite the deepening crisis in the Far East, strikes at missile bases are averaging six a month and time lost has quintupled in the last three years to an average of more than 1,000 man-days a month. Percentage of time lost has risen to the crisis level of 1960, according to the Chamber of Commerce in the United States. The situation is deteriorating fast. The massive June strike at Cape Kennedy was the worst in four years. Spokesmen for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration say that "the strikes seriously have impaired the nation's space program." But if legislation legalizing secondary boycotts at construction sites, which is now being considered by Congress, should be enacted, the situation could become desperate. Although this legislation has the endorsement of Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, other federal agency officials closer to the missile program are saying privately that enactment "would make it impossible to hold the lid on time-lost from strikes." Under this legislation, if one union picketed a project, other unions could call their members off the job, shutting it down completely. Thus every small dispute could escalate into a major crisis.

□ □ □

WHERE CHARITY BEGINS—President's brother-in-law turns up as a $75-a-day consultant to AID. The President believes in helping foreign countries but he still hasn't forgotten that charity begins at home.—By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

MOVING?

ALLOW 4 WEEKS FOR YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS—so that you won't miss issues of Human Events. **To notify us of your change, simply:**

1. Print **your new address on a plain sheet of paper;**
2. Attach **a copy of the old address label from your last issue of** Human Events **and**
3. **Send it to:**

HUMAN EVENTS
410 First Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20003

Attention: Subscriber Service

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"We delude ourselves, if we persuade ourselves that the Soviets do not seek our destruction and the destruction of all free societies."—Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S. D.)

Aid to Reds

By REP. RICHARD POFF (R.-Va.)

"Be nice to the Communists and they'll be nice to you." This is the theme song which has punctuated our foreign policy vis a vis *the Soviets for the last several years. The notion has been propagated that consistent, unadulterated, never-failing goodness will in some mystical, mythical manner wean the Communist offspring away from its Communist parent. The bleak futility of such a notion, the utter fallacy of such a policy, was rather effectively dramatized recently. For a period of some years, America, through Public Law No. 480 and the foreign aid program, has been making money available to the government of Communist Poland for the construction of a modern, $11-million hospital in Krakow. Construction was completed this year and Vice President Humphrey requested permission for himself and 40 members of the Congress to visit Poland and participate in the dedication ceremony. The Communist bosses refused. What was America's response to this calculated snub? Secretary of State Rusk is reported as saying, "I am awfully worried about Poland. It has been uncooperative and I am very disappointed with its leaders."*

Minority Views

By REP. CATHERINE MAY (R.-Wash.)

Today, with the 2-to-1 and sometimes 3-to-1 balance between Democrats and Republicans in the Congress, in our state legislatures and among the governors, simple arithmetic shows we do not have a numerically strong minority party in America. Whether the minority party will again become strong as a result of the congressional elections in 1966 has recently been the subject of a great deal of speculation among editorial writers in the nation's press. Generally they have been pounding away at the theme that Republicans in Congress have not been "capturing the imagination" of the American people, and unless they do something about it the party may die for lack of public support.

By and large, these writers have ignored a remedy which is available to the communications industry itself. This is a greater effort by newspaper wire services and radio and television networks to keep the public informed of the minority party approach to our national problems and issues. Too often the impression left by press reports is that Republicans are simply opposed to an approach offered by the majority party. Too often little or no effort is made by communications media to inform the public on the alternative solutions conceived and offered by the minority party. And if the lines of communication to the public are not kept open in this regard, who can blame the public for not having its "imagination captured" by the minority party?

While there are some praiseworthy exceptions to the tendency to over-dominate news reports and public affairs discussions with the majority party view, I feel a close self-appraisal by all segments of the communications industry is in order. When from January to May of this year Republican appearances on major television network political discussion programs ranged from 0 to 20 per cent, it is clearly apparent an effort was not made by these networks to help keep the electorate aware of the legislative alternatives.

Coinage Windfall

By REP. BARBER CONABLE (R.-N. Y.)

The proposed coinage change, when signed into law by the President, will not take effect immediately. The secretary of the treasury is empowered to continue the minting of the silver coins until such time as a sufficient number of the new copper ones are available to meet the country's needs. The secretary is also given standby powers to take such steps as may be necessary to discourage hoarding or melting of the silver coins being taken out of circulation. The intrinsic value of the coin silver released from our medium of exchange will obviously result in quite a windfall to the government. It would seem to me that this windfall might well be applied in modest reduction of our monumental national debt, since it will represent non-recurring income.

Voice of America

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R.-Ill.)

The Voice of America broadcasts to the Baltic states, as well as to other captive lands, under communism are perfectly bland. For this reason the Communists rarely jam VOA broadcasts since their messages are not at all irritating to them. The Voice of America is supposed to use its facilities to send the truth about the world, and the truth should include a report on Communist atrocities, a description of their hypocrisy in foreign affairs, and the practice of Communist governments in denying their citizens basic civil rights. Certainly, it is not asking too much in these turbulent times for the Voice of America to pierce the Iron Curtain with factual, truthful reports in an understandable and clear fashion.

Security Risks

By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

The poverty program has been amended to allow Communists to participate in its benefits. As previously written, any person drawing money from the Office of Economic Opportunity has to take an oath that he was non-Communist. The House has repealed that requirement—over my objection. Members of the American Communist party continue to constitute a major disruptive influence on the national scene, according to the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hoover also said that most of the Communist diplomatic personnel in the United States fill intelligence assignments. These persons constitute a dangerous threat to our national security. None of them should be given any of our tax money, whether under the poverty program, or any other. In fact, as far as I am concerned, there is no place in the United States for lovers of communism. If we give them anything, it should be nothing more than a one-way ticket to a Communist country.

Silver Removal

By REP. GARNER SHRIVER (R.-Kan.)

This matter of removing silver from U.S. coins is but one symptom of a greater fiscal problem. When the British faced the devaluation of the pound not too long ago they revised their budget to meet current government costs. Instead of following this pattern we plunge headlong into greater spending, greater foreign and domestic aid; we see a growing balance of payments coupled with dwindling gold and silver supplies. It does little good to correct the symptoms unless we take steps to cure the disease. No government, no person, no business can continue to spend more time than it takes in over an extended length of time. The sandwich dime and quarter may serve as a stark reminder of a dangerous national fiscal policy.

Otepka Case

By REP. DURWARD HALL (R.-Mo.)

The Otepka case reads like something out of a case history in Gestapo techniques. To most Americans, it will come as a shock that these things could happen in this country, and in the Department of State, charged with the management of our foreign relations and the security of the nation itself. But it has happened. And the question now before the Congress is what are we going to do about it?

Healthy Economy?

By SEN. CARL CURTIS (R.-Neb.)

Administration economists continue to wear rose-hued glasses in looking at our country's financial condition. They proudly announced that we ended the fiscal year with a deficit of "only" $3.5 billion when it had been estimated earlier that the figure would be about $6.3 billion. Last year, the President in January forecast a deficit of $10 billion, but it turned out to be "only" $8.2 billion. The really alarming thing about this—even more alarming than the fact that our national debt continues to increase—is that these lower-than-estimated deficits are applauded as optimistic signs for the future, and the American public is led to believe that we have a healthy economy. Increased government spending provides a temporary stimulus to business, and it is the constant rise in federal appropriations which has produced today's artificial boom. But a budget constantly in the red does not lead to a healthy economic climate and it does not bode well for the future. Inevitably, it will add to inflationary pressures, and we already are experiencing the effect.

First-Hand Report from Viet Nam

By REP. H. ALLEN SMITH (R.-Calif.)

On May 3, 1965, I made a documented speech before the House of Representatives on the subject of the "Communist Campaign to Oust the United States from Viet Nam."

Among the many responses I received was a letter dated July 8, 1965, from Saigon, Viet Nam. Without identifying the writer, I am quoting the letter herein. It shows how one real American feels.

"Recently, I received a copy of the *Congressional Record* dated May 3, 1965, in which your speech 'The Communist Campaign To Oust the United States from Viet Nam' appeared, and it gave me a great deal of pleasure to read your comments contained in this publication.

"As a former F B I agent who has been working in Viet Nam for the past 13 months in an effort to strengthen the counter-insurgency capability of the Vietnamese National Police, it does my personal morale, and I'm sure the morale of every American working in this vital effort, good to know that we are supported by some of our more enlightened representatives back home.

"We who have seen first-hand the terrorism and the misery brought upon the valiant people of South Viet Nam by this Communist conspiracy, know full well the importance and the value of the American efforts in this country. We also realize that the sacrifices we must make here are in a real sense sacrifices that eventually would have to be made by many more Americans, much closer to home, if we were to turn our backs on the people of South Viet Nam and give the Communists the political victory they seek here, as elsewhere.

"Many times we out here have occasion to read articles, quoting the so-called 'experts' and 'authorities' who propose appeasement in one form or another, and it makes one's blood boil to realize that statements like these, unchallenged, will eventually lead our great country down the road to disaster and eventually Communist enslavement. There is only one solution to the problem in Viet Nam now, and that is total defeat for the Viet Cong. Let them have a victory here, either partial or complete, and the world will see these acts of terrorism and barbarism repeated again and again in every corner of the globe.

"Speaking for myself, and I'm sure many of my colleagues, I'd like to say that Viet Nam today is not an easy place to work in, or to live in either for that matter, but this country and these people richly deserve and appreciate our support. They are good people and have been fighting a hard and dirty war for the past 20 years. Many of them are tired of war, as we all are, but I'm confident that with our continued support they will fight until victory is theirs.

"I personally am very proud to be serving my country here in our efforts to help these people and we Americans out here are all proud to know that some of our most able leaders in the United States Congress are behind them in this vital struggle for peace and security for the whole of Southeast Asia."

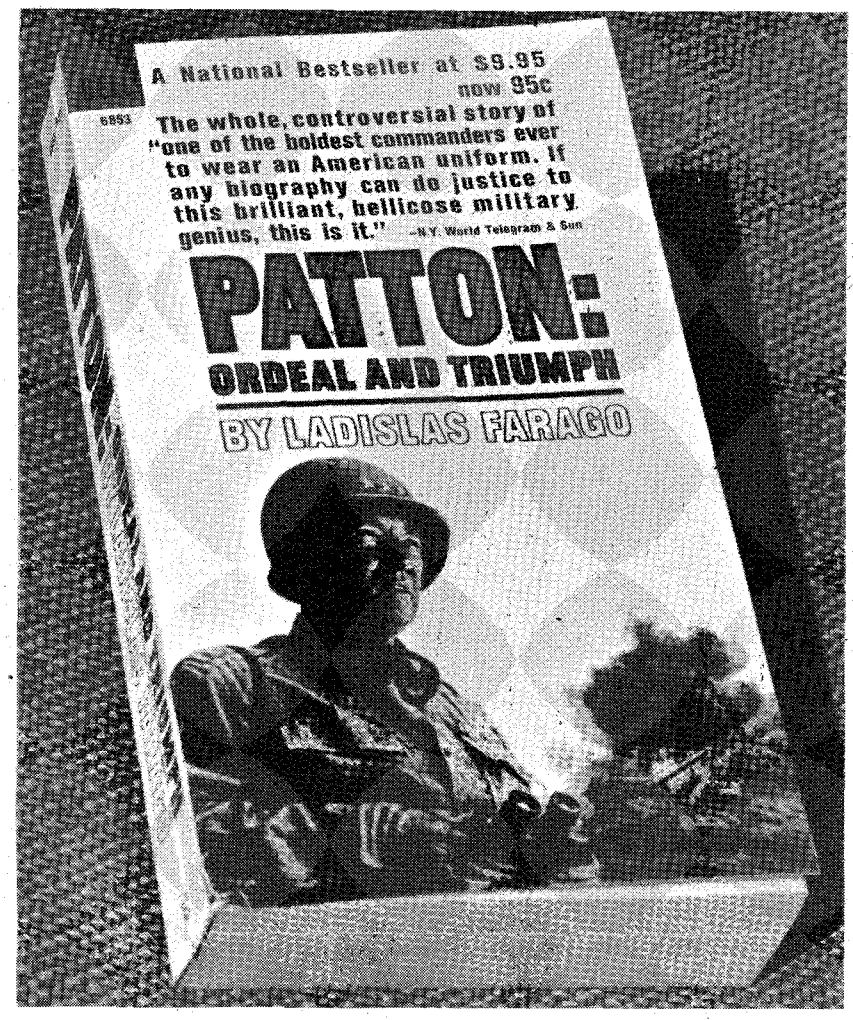
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FREE

Your Choice of Any One of These Outstanding Soft-Cover Editions When You Give Just Ten $1 Trial Subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS—

America's liveliest and most influential weekly conservative publication

THIS CURRENT BEST SELLER OR ANY OTHER SELECTION FROM THIS LIST



"What Are You Men Waiting For!"
"Follow Me!"

This was George S. Patton, Jr.
Soldier & Patriot

He was the Army's fightin'est, cussin'est general. Beloved by his men, hated by his superiors and feared by the enemy, Patton became a legend in his own lifetime. He was a military genius whose bold exploits made him one of the most brilliant and controversial figures of the war.

Now, for the first time, the whole story is told in **Patton: Ordeal and Triumph.** And what a magnificent one it is! The New York **Herald Tribune** calls it: "A major historical document that reads like a thriller." Here are just a few of the explosive questions you will find answered in this book:

- **Could the war in Europe have been won in the fall of 1944?**
- **Why was the Third Army stopped when it was about to force the Nazi surrender?**
- **Why was Patton relieved of his command?**
- **Who forced his troops into a near suicide landing in Sicily?**
- **What was the truth behind the slapping incidents?**

The book leaves no facet of Patton's life and military career untouched. And, since he was such an exciting personality, his story makes for superb reading. Anyone who ever admired this great fighting man and true patriot, will want to have this book in their library.

And you can get it **free** and postpaid, when you give just 10 $1.00 Trial Subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS.

1. **Patton: Ordeal and Triumph,** Farago
2. **1984,** Orwell
3. **Animal Farm,** Orwell
4. **Darkness at Noon,** Koestler
5. **Democracy in America,** de Tocqueville
6. **Fortress Cuba,** Mallin
7. **The Inhumanity of Urban Renewal,** Barron
8. **Economics in One Lesson,** Hazlitt
9. **The Law and Cliches of Socialism,** Various Authors
10. **Mainspring of Human Progress,** Weaver
11. **The Free Market and Its Enemy,** Read

GIVE THEM A VOICE THEY CAN REALLY TRUST!

Give HUMAN EVENTS to those you think will profit from it—your friends, co-workers, civic and business leaders.

HUMAN EVENTS 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003

YOUR NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY ZONE STATE

My check for $_____ is enclosed. Please send 5-week trial subscriptions to those listed below.

My list contains at least 10 names. Send me, free and post-paid, the selection I have circled. Thank you.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY STATE ZONE ☐ Send Gift Card

NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY STATE ZONE ☐ Send Gift Card

NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY STATE ZONE ☐ Send Gift Card

NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY STATE ZONE ☐ Send Gift Card

NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY STATE ZONE ☐ Send Gift Card

NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY STATE ZONE ☐ Send Gift Card

NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY STATE ZONE ☐ Send Gift Card

NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY STATE ZONE ☐ Send Gift Card

NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY STATE ZONE ☐ Send Gift Card

NAME (Print) ADDRESS CITY STATE ZONE ☐ Send Gift Card

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED